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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 155 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Bombay Corporation Answers Libel On India

Disaffiliation Of Municipal Scouts From Official Movement

MASANI'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Apologists Fail To Convince City Fathers: Delhi Also Records Protest

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation answered Lord Baden-Powell's libel on India by accepting Mr. M. R. Masani's amendment to disaffiliate the Boy Scout organisation in the Municipal Schools from the Official movement, thus vindicating itself and the country's honour.

"RIDICULOUS" AMENDMENT

Prof. Davar sought to side-track the issue by a dilatory motion for a Special Committee to investigate and correspond with Lord Baden-Powell on the matter at issue and to report to the Corporation. Mr. K. F. Nariman declined to serve on the Committee, while Dr. G. V. Deshmukh characterised the amendment as 'ridiculous"

HONOUR VINDICATED

All attempts to foil a proper answer being given to the Chief Scout's libel on India failed.

When votes were taken Prof. Davar's amendment fell flat. Mr. Masani's amendment to Mr. Talpade's original motion was carried and when put as a substantive proposition a division was challenged.

The division resulted in the vindication of India's national honour.

DELHI ALSO CONDEMNS

A Delhi message states that the Municipal Committee in the Imperial Capital recorded a vote of condemnation and protest against Lord Baden-Powell's remarks.

The Municipal Corporation Hall was packed with visitors on Thursday when debate was resumed in Lord Baden-Powell's libel on India.

Mr. M. N. Talpade had moved, "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Boy Scout movement be discontinued from the side activities of the Schools Committee".

MASANI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. M. R. Masani had moved the following amendment, "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Badel-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Scout and Guide troops attached to Municipal schools should disaffiliate from the official Baden-Powell Scout Movement."

Mr. Talpade had accepted the amendment.

PROF. DAVAR'S AMENDMENT

When the debate was resumed Prof. S. R. Davar moved another amendment to appoint a special committee which he named to investigate into the question of the insulting statement made by Lord Baden-Powell and to correspond with Lord Baden-Powell on the matter, the report to be submitted within six weeks to the Corporation. The committee included the ex-Mayor, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Talpade, Mrs. Tyebji, Mr. Killedar, Prof. Rao, Mr. Meyer Nissim and Prof. Davar.

Prof. Davar said if the allegations as reported in the Press were true then Lord Baden-Powell required very severe condemnation. It was, however, not fair to Lord Baden-Powell to condemn him and pass a vote of censure without hearing him first. It was better that they asked Lord Baden-Powell point blank as to whether he used the words imputed to him regarding India. If he did use the words, they could ask him as a soldier and a gentleman to apologise for the slander and he felt sure that would be satisfactory to all.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman did not wish to serve on the committee.

BADEN-POWELL'S DENIAL

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy urged the House to take a broad practical view of the question. They had to consider whether Lord Baden-Powell had uttered the words imputed to him or not. Mr. Talpade and Mr. Nariman had made statements that Lord Baden-Powell had uttered the words insulting to India. Lord Baden-Powell in his statement emphatically denied having insulted India. Then in regard to "Bande Mataram" that it was not allowed to be sung by the municipal schools scouts, Sir Byramjee said that it was not true. It was allowed to be sung along with the National Anthem. Even the Australian National Anthem was allowed to be sung by the Australian scouts. Mrs. Annie Besant had accepted the statement of Lord Baden-Powell in regard to the alleged insult in his book referred to by Mr. Talpade.

ARUNDALE'S RESIGNATION

Then Mr. Nariman had stated that Rev. Arundale had resigned as a protest from the Scouts movement. That was not true. He had received a telegram that morning from Madras to say that Rev. Arundale had not resigned due to this controversy. The statement of Lord Baden-Powell was nothing but a distorted misrepresentation on the part of the reporter. What he stated was that all countries lacked unity, health and character and not only India. Sir Byramjee then asked if Marconi insulted India, would they discontinue the use of Radio or if Mahatma Gandhi said something against India, would they not have self-government? He concluded by saying: "Applaud us when we run, sympathies with us when we fall, but for God's sake let us go on."

SCOUTS AND "BANDE MATARAM"

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy denied Lord Baden-Powell having

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

DELHI CITY FATHERS CONDEMN CHIEF SCOUT'S REMARKS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 1.

The alleged insulting remarks of Lord Baden Powell were incidentally condemned at the meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee, when the Education Sub-Committee's proposal for sanction of the annual grant of Rs. 600 for local Boy Scouts Association came up for consideration. Deputymal Jain (Congress) proposed that the grant should be suspended until such time as Lord Baden Powell offered unqualified apology and withdrew the remarks.

Objections to the points of order raised from a section of the House, that as the proposed grant being not given to Lord Baden Powell himself, his name could not be imported in the discussion.

The Congress spokesmen pointed out that the Scout movement in Delhi was identified with Lord Baden Powell, who was not only its founder but part and parcel thereof. The very fact that on the occasion of the last All-India Scout Jamboree held in Delhi the Seva Samittee Scout Association of U. P. was not invited was enough to prove that the Baden Powell Scout Movement was Imperialistic in its character.

The House eventually passed the grant but also recorded a vote of condemnation and protest against the said remarks.

NEW GOLD PRICE IN FRANCE

Sterling Equal To 128.75 Francs

PARIS, July 1

The Banque de France has fixed the buying price of gold at 28959 francs per Kilo, equivalent to 128.75 francs to the pound sterling.—Reuter.

Gag On Speeches Regarding Waziristan

PESHAWAR, June 30.

An order prohibiting making any speech regarding the present situation in Waziristan area has been served by the N.-W. F. P. Government on Ghulam Ghaus, President, Majlas-i-Ahrar, for a period of three months.—United Press.

MYSORE GOVT.'s "NO" TO HARIJAN TEMPLE ENTRY?

BANGALORE, July 1.

At the conclusion of to-day's session of the Mysore Legislative Council, Mr. S. P Rajagopalachari, the First Member of the Council, made the following statement regarding the appointment of a Committee for the purpose of permitting Harijans to worship in Muzarai-managed Hindu temples:

"The Government have carefully considered the matter, and have decided that no useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a Committee, as the Government are quite aware of all the aspects of the problem."

At question time in the opening session of the Mysore Legislative Council on June 26, the Government member said that the question of appointing a Committee for the purpose of permitting the Harijans to worship in Muzarai-Managed Hindu temples was under consideration.

A series of supplementary questions followed, one member asking whether the six months time, which had elapsed since the date of the Government's promise was insufficient.

The Government Member interjected: "The question is many centuries old and it requires some time to consider the matter.—A. P.

FRANCE GOES OFF GOLD

First Measure To Combat Crisis

PARIS, July 1.

France is officially "off gold." Government's first action after securing unfettered authority from both the Houses was to make the franc follow the example of the pound in 1931 by unpegging it from gold. Portion of monetary law of 1st Otcober, '26, which fixed the gold value of devalued franc between 49 and 43 milligrammes of gold has been suspended by a decree which added that the new gold content of franc is to be fixed subsequently by decree.—Reuter

GOVT. PROGRAMME APPROVED

PARIS, June 30.

Government programme was approved by 167 votes to 82.—Reuter.

"Free Franc" Dealing Rouse Interest

LONDON, July 1.

Intense interest marked the commencement of dealings on foreign exchanges this morning following the official decision to resume dealings in "free franc." First official quotation was 119.20 whereafter it fluctuated sharply until the present level 123.00 which compares with 110.53 Monday's close.—Reuter's Special.

Commercial Exchange Remains Closed

PARIS, July 1.

Further advances to the State amounting 15 milliard francs have been authorised by the Bank of France.

Though the Stock Exchange Bourse is opening to-day the commercial exchange bourses are closed.

The decree whereunder the suspension of payments could be claimed in settlements of commercial bills and undertakings, where payment in gold or foreign currencies are stipulated, has been cancelled by M. Bonnet.—Reuter.

U. S. STANDS BY TRI-PARTITE PACT

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Mr. Morgenthau announced that the Tri-Partite Monetary Agreement would continue.—Reuter.

FUNERAL ORATION OF POPULAR FRONT

PARIS, June 30.

Delivering speech which the Senate evidently regarded as the funeral oration of the Popular Front M. Gardey Rapporteur, the Budget Commissioner, declared that the reason why the Senate was reluctant to accord Plenary Powers to Blum Government but was ready to give them to the new Government, was because the former would have used the powers for coercion and nationalisation rather than national recovery.

It was a calumny to say that the Senate was not disposed to fight speculation but the Senate did demand balanced Budget and found the Blum Government borrowing to the hilt for the Treasury.

The Socialists swallowed their medicine grudgingly, but Vincent Auriol walked out at the Senate's proposal and placarded Gardey's speech.

The sitting was suspended but Gardey on resumption asked for withdrawal of the proposal as it might endanger friendly feeling between the two Houses.

Britain Must Revise Trade Pact Policy

Protection Is India's Greatest Need, Says Sir Purshottamdas

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

Great secrecy is being maintained at the India House in connection with Indo-British trade talks.

When I saw Sir Md. Zafrullah recently, all he could say was that he did not know when he would be leaving for India.

His advisers are equally reticent to give any information.

ROLE OF ADVISERS

But I gather that Sir M. Zafrullah interviews the Board of Trade and consults the Advisory Committee on any proposal put forward by the Board of Trade.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS

It is understood that since the arrival in London, the Advisory Committee has submitted two reports, which are on satisfactory lines. I am in a position to state that the negotiations so far have been going on at a slow pace comparatively, but once the broad outlines are definitely agreed upon the pace is expected to be faster.

The Lancashire Cotton Committee and the Federation of British Industries entertained the Committee at a luncheon and dinner respectively.

During the speeches Sir M. Zafrullah and Sir Purshottamdas put forward the Indian point of view. This is reported as leading to be the clarification of the atmosphere and it has no doubt brought home to the British side here that the new Trade Treaty between the two countries is possible only on strictly economic lines, with adequate "quid pro quo" to India.

IN BRITAIN'S OWN INTEREST

There were useful exchange of views between Indians and distinguished Britishers present at the dinner. Sir M. Zafrullah urged that it was for Britain to help India to make large payments to Britain on account of interest and 'Home' charges. Sir M. Zafrullah said this can be done only by larger imports into the United Kingdom from India. He urged the British industries should bear this important aspect in mind.

PROTECTION IS THE ONLY REMEDY

It is reported that Sir Purshottamdas supplemented Sir M. Zafrullah's speech by saying that during the last forty years many economic theories in the United Kingdom had undergone complete change and England from being a Free Trade Country had been strongly a protectionist. He had no doubt that Great Britain would realise the importance of helping India to be a strong partner in the British Commonwealth. This can only be achieved by making India capable of manufacturing out of her own raw products. Protection, therefore, must be regarded as the "sine qua non" for India. Sir Purshottamdas also urged that the outlook of East India Company should undergo complete change in any new trade treaty between India and the United Kingdom.

I understand this point of view is met with general approval.

ZETLAND GIVES DINNER

LONDON, July 1.

Lord Zetland presided at a dinner at the India Office by the Imperial Government to the Indian and Burmese trade representatives.

A number of prominent personalities connected with Indian and Burmese interests were present in a company of fifty.—Reuter.

De Valera Seeks Verdict Of Country

REFERENDUM ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Polling Begins

LONDON, July 1.

The Irish Free State is polling to-day not only to elect a new Government but to give verdict on the New Constitution. Each elector is handed two voting papers for the purpose. There are 274 candidates including five women. The polling booths will be open from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. De Valera will be returned to power; should this occur it will follow almost automatically that the Draft Constitution will be accepted. Counting will start to-morrow morning and the first preference of the counts is likely to be known in the evening and final results on Wednesday and Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

(It will be recalled that on June 14 the Irish Dail was dissolved after passing the New Constitution by 62 votes to 42 and Mr. Cosgrave, Leader of the Opposition, had stated that he would advise the voters to reject the Constitution at the referendum. The general election is thus being fought mainly on the issue raised by the Cosgrave Party's challenge to the New Constitution).

Emon De Valera

ZANZIBAR PROBLEM

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 1.

Zanzibar is engaging a good deal of attention of Sir Purshottamdas, who has been seeing important officials.

In this connection he referred to this burning question at a meeting at Chatham House recently when Sir M. Zaffrullah spoke on the "Position of Indians in the Empire."

It is reported Sir Purshottamdas saw Lord Zetland sometime this week.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Women's Singles Title

MISS D. ROUND AND M. JEDRZE JOWSKA TO CONTEST

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 1.

In the Wimbledon semi-finals Miss Dorothy Round beat Mlle. Mathieu (6—4) (6—0). M. Jedrzejowska beat Miss Alice Marble (8—6) (6—2).

M. Jedrzejowska thoroughly deserved her win. Her heavily cut backhand forced Miss Marble into errors. Miss Marble reached set point at (5—3) in the first set but M. Jedrzejowska, returning everything, prevented Miss Marble's famous dashes to the net and won three games in succession to lead (6—5). She had four set points.

Miss Round's placing and volleying were better. It was mainly a base-line duel. M. Mathieu led (3—2) in the first set but Miss Round secured the lead at (4—3). In the second set Miss Round was brilliant and left M. Mathieu standing.

MEN'S DOUBLES

In Men's Doubles quarter finals Hughes, and Tuckey beat Nakano and Yamagishi (6—2) (6—2) (6—2).

Cramm and Henkel beat Hare and Wilde (6—4) (4—6) (6—4) (7—5).

Budge and Mako beat Bromwich and Sproule (6—2) (7—5) (6—8) (6—2).

In Women's Doubles quarter finals King and Pittman beat Stammers and James (Holder) (6—1) (7—5).

In Women's Quarter Finals Andrus and Henrotin beat Mcostrich and Saunders (6—2), (7—5).

Dearman and Ingram beat Heeley and Round (9—7), (7—5).

In Mixed Quarter Finals Prenn and Dearman beat Yamagishi and Nuthall (6—2), (9—7).

Mako and Jedrzejowska beat Tinkler and Lumb (6—1), (6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL

In the Mixed Double Semi-Final Budge and Marble beat Mako and Jedrzejowska (6—3), (6—2).

HENLEY, July 1.

The Diamond Sculls Semi-Finalists are:—

Jackson (Britain), Hope (Britain), Coulson (Canada), Hasen Orhl (Austria).

Hope beat German Von Opel easily.—Reuter's Special.

Tense Far East Situation

More Soviet Warships Rush To Amur River

TOKIO, July 1.

The situation on the Amur River is still tense according to the latest information from Hsinking. Five more Soviet gunboats are reported to have appeared today off Sennufu, one of the two islands, the ownership of which is disputed between Soviet and Manchukuo, and according to a newspaper report there are now about fifty small Soviet warships ino the Amur river.

While no emergency meeting of the Cabinet was apparently held to-day, the Premier and the Foreign War and Navy Ministers conferred and decided to pursue a watchful and waiting attitude and leave to the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow diplomatic negotiations for the restoration of peace and the "status quo" in regard to the Islands.—Reuter.

Russian Despatch Says Fire Opened By Other Side

TOKIO, July 1.

An extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Cabinet is being held to-day to discuss the Amur river incident and to prepare for any eventualities, according to the newspaper "Hochi Simbum."

Messages from Hsinking describe the situation as very tense.

A Moscow message says:

According to an official despatch from Blagoveschensk, on the subject of the Manchukuo clash, the Japano-Manchurian cutter fired on a Soviet guardboat in the vicinity of Sychevsky Island in Amur river.

Following the return of fire from the Soviet post Japano-Manchurians opened fire from shore batteries on the Soviet cutter cruising near the Soviet bank damaging the cutter.

Two crew were killed and three wounded.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Clerks and Storekeepers for Cement Factory in Central India. Salary Rs. 90 to 150 monthly. Application form and agreement obtainable only on payment of deposit Rs. 3. Apply enclosing money order receipt or wire deposit to Mr. J. L. Lohia, B.A., LL.B., 7, Rahmut Hotel, Agra Fort. (8643)

Required a very capable and experienced Weaving Master for a big Mill, must be particularly good in producing cloths of latest designs. Apply with lowest terms to Box No. 8614, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd., Kashmere Gate, Delhi (a progressive Indian Life Office), requires the services of a first class producer and organiser as Branch Organiser for the Branch to be established in Bombay. Youngmen possessing brilliant records of past business and confident of future guaranteed production need only apply for permanent position to Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D. Managing Director, P. O. 156, Delhi. (5742)

Wanted—A Hindu Graduate or undergraduate as a Superintendent for Mithibai Balashram at Vile Parle. Apply G.P.O., Box No. 665. (8637)

Wanted—Managers on Rs. 100 p.m. for Branches at Bombay, Rajkot, Ajmer, Hyderabad Sind, Poona, Indore, Jodhpur of a reliable Bank. Applicants should select their centres of influence and circle. Reply to Post Box No. 10009, Calcutta. (8590)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Local and Travelling Agents for our silk sarees, chadars, cloth and Hosiery goods. Pay Rs. 100 and T. A. Rs. 25 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Khazan Chand & Bros., Ludhiana. (8615)

Wanted Agents for the sale of loose Tea in unrepresented areas. Wholesale Tea Merchants preferred. No security. For particulars apply with 0-1-6 postage stamps to:—The United Tea Export Co., Ltd., Post Box No. 80, Madras. (8611)

346. INVESTMENTS

Capitalist wanted to invest Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 25,000 in sole distribution of English proprietary patent medicines, yield 15 to 20 per cent. Organisation and distribution throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Write confidential letter Box No. 5735, "Bombay Chronicle."

387. TYPEWRITERS

Typewriters for sale American rebuilt, Remingtons, Underwood, Royal Rs. 160 upwards. Mofussil Agents wanted. Typewriter Agency, Carpenter Street, Girgaon, Bombay. (8636)

534. CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Cafe Health, Ash Lane, Fort. Best place for vegetarians, non-vegetarians and monthly boarders. Wholesome food. Moderate charges. (8643)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL MEETING of the participating Policyholders entitled to vote under Article 87 of the Articles of Association, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1937, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of electing an Auditor and two Directors.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the 23rd Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, East & West Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 24th July 1937, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1936.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Dr. A. G. Merchant, appointed Director under the Articles of Association, who retires but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of that retiring by rotation, but who is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th July to 31st July 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DALAL & CO.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 28th June, 1937.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on or after the 2nd August 1937, on the shares issued in or prior to the year 1932 to those Shareholders in whose names they stand in the Company's Register on the 10th July 1937, to whom the Dividend Warrants will be posted at their Registered addresses.

5759.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.
(Incorporated in Bahama Islands)

1st July, 1937.

We beg to notify the public that the business hitherto conducted by The Texas Company (India) Ltd., in India, will henceforth be carried on by 'CALTEX (INDIA), LTD.'

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.
5754

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.)

AUCTION SALE OF 17473 BUNDLES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Adamji Bhaiji, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dahyalal Motichand Vora, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 2nd July 1937 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Godown of the Mortgagees, at Argyle Road, in the Iron Market, Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned:—

17473 Bundles Corrugated Sheets 6 to 10 Feet, Tata, Belgian and English, 2½ ft., and 24 gauge.

TERMS:—25 Per cent Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER GOODS.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee stock in trade of leather goods, etc., of insolvents Dayalal Bhagwandas & Co., will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 6th July, 1937, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at 92, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THIS PLAY WILL NOT BE STAGED AGAIN IN BOMBAY
Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY
SUNDAY, the 4th JULY, '37
AT 3-30 P.M.
SWAYAMVAR

Booking at the Theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
Plans Open at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CRITERION-FILM-PRODUCTIONS Ltd. Presents
"Crime over London"
Directed by ALFRED ZEISLER

with MARGOT GRAHAME
PAUL CAVANAGH

Released by UNITED ARTISTS.

Plans Open 'Phone 20286.

INDIAN DETENUS IN BURMA

Deputation Waits On Minister To Urge Release

RANGOON, July 1.

It is understood an Indian deputation comprising eight prominent Indians, including three Bengalees, led by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, son of the late Abbas Tyabji, waited on the Home Minister in connection with the release of Indian detenus in Burma. It is believed the deputationists urged the release of all detenus explaining the reasons for it. There was a frank exchange of views between the deputationists and the Minister who assured them that he would sympathetically consider each case personally and look into the matter.—A.P.

PATNA BOMB EXPLOSION CASE

Accused Youth Undefended At Preliminary Enquiry

PATNA, July 1.

Preliminary enquiry on the Mittanghat Bomb Explosion Case in which three youths, Rajendra Prasad, Shiv Prasad and Satya Narain, were charged by the Police under the Explosive Substances Act, opened to-day before Mr. Kripanarayan Singh, City Magistrate.

It will be recalled that an explosion occurred on the 18th of May when Rajendra Prasad and Shiva Prasad were seriously injured and on the former's admission to hospital the Police obtained a clue and searched several houses throughout the city and took into custody seven youths of whom four were let off for want of evidence. Five witnesses were examined to-day. The accused were undefended but one of them cross-examnied the witnesses.—A.P.

OPENING DATE OF THAT WONDERFUL Circus IS FAST APPROACHING

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

NO ADVANCE BOOKING BY SPECIAL REQUEST

WHEN POETS OF OUDH FOREGATHER!

Muse Invoked Amidst Scenes Of Regal Splendour

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Splendid reminiscent of the days of the Kings of Oudh, peculiar to Lucknow, was witnessed on Saturday night when a number of decorated boats, with artistic carpets, masnads and hukkas in the middle floated down the Gomti. The famous Urdu poets of Lucknow and outside had gathered at a Mushaira to recite their poems (on misrah Tareh "Behta hua darya he pani ki rawani he"). The only unfortunate thing was that dark clouds did not permit of the moon shining on the brilliant assembly. The poets' prayers, however, did not go unheeded and though the clouds thundered the whole night rain held back till the next morning, by which time the 'mushaira' had terminated.

After a tribute to his great scholarship and his services to Urdu literature Rai Bahadur R. B. Saksena was elected to preside. The "Ghazals" of Raza, Seraj, Asi, Kaukab, Ashufta, Mulla, Mani Jaisi Shaukat and Amin were greatly appreciated.—A.P.

TELEPHONE LINE DAMAGED IN WAZIRISTAN

SIMLA, July 1.

On the night of 29/30 ten shots were fired on the Razani camp and extensive damage was done to the telephone line between Ranzani and Razmaknarai. Other areas were quiet. The second Indian Infantry Brigade carried out a march yesterday through the Dinor village west of sham plain and returned to the Coronation camp in the afternoon. Two small armed parties of tribesmen were seen and one of these opened fire which was returned. We suffered no casualties. Yesterday the Waziristan Division, less the Wana Brigade, moved some six miles up the main Toi valley, north-west of Torwam. There was no opposition but some potentially hostile tribesmen were driven off by the inhabitants of Turabaz village. The same day the Wana Brigade moved without incident from Torwam to Tiarza camp.—A. P.

Food-Poisoning Victims Discharged

KARACHI, July 1.

It is officially ascertained that all officers of West Kents Regiment, who were affected by food-poisoning have been discharged from the British Military Hospital.—A. P.

Take down this date
Sagar's
JAGIRDAR
ROXY
Daily:
5-15, 8 and 10-45.

From TO-MORROW at
PLAZA
PRATIBHA
A Shalini Cinetone Super
also "DAWN OF NEW ERA" & "DREAMLAND"

Jawahar Expounds Dynamics Of Indian Struggle

(Continued from Page 12.)

to it. But the call that will find echo in their hearts must deal with their own sufferings and the way to get rid of them.

REACTIONARIES EXPOSED

Because of this we find to-day all manner of strange people, who have never had anything to do with the peasantry before, talking in terms of economic programmes and trying in their uncouth way to woo the peasantry.

Even political reactionaries of the deepest dye discuss unctuously agrarian programmes. Nothing will or can come of this, for far-reaching agrarian reform will never come out of political reaction. But this attitude of theirs shows us the way the wind blows.

This wind is blowing to the villages and to the mud huts where dwell our poverty-stricken peasantry, and it is likely to become a hurricane if relief does not come to them soon. All our political problems and discussions are but the background of the outstanding and overwhelming problem of India—the Land problem.

NEED OF DEFINITE SCHEME

The Congress has realised this in a large measure, and in spite of its political preoccupations it has laid down an agrarian programme. This programme, though it does not go to the root of the problem, is substantial and far-reaching and undoubtedly would bring relief to the peasantry. So far as I know, agrarian programmes drawn up by peasant organisations do not differ greatly from this. But the drawing up of a theoretical programme is not enough. It must be given the fullest publicity among the peasant masses and the organisation must reach the village. Further, we must draw up definite schemes and proposals on the basis of this programme.

These proposals will vary in different parts of India as conditions differ. It is the business of Provincial Congress Committees and Congress Assembly Parties to draw up these proposals. It is true that we may not be in a position to give effect to this full programme under present conditions. But we must be ready with it, to the smallest detail, so that when the time comes we can go ahead confidently and with speed.

ROLE OF KISAN ORGANISATIONS.

I have pointed out that present conditions in India and the very dynamics of the situation are leading to the organisation of the peasantry. The example of other countries points to the same conclusion. Therefore it seems to me inevitable that peasant organisations will grow up. Where the Congress is itself largely a peasant organisation separate Kisan sabhas and the like will not function effectively as organisations, though they may offer occasional platforms for the ventilation of Kisan grievances. Where Congress contacts with village folk are weak, the Kisan organisation will develop more. In any event the growth of peasant organisations, weak or strong, will take place. What should be our attitude to them?

We cannot say that there should be no peasant organisations. That would be contrary to the declared Congress policy; it would be wrong in principle, and it would come into conflict with that living movement and ferment that we see all around us. Nor can we say that a Kisan sabha should be just a wing of the Congress. That would be an absurdity, for under those conditions it is hardly necessary to have a Kisan Sabha. It seems to me also out of the question to place peasant organisations in the same category as the All India Spinners' Association or the Village Industries Association. Such restrictions will not stop the growth of separate peasant organisations; they will only result in putting them outside the pale of the Congress and make them look upon it as a partly hostile body.

AVOID RIVALRY.

It is important that there should be no thought of rivalry between the two for this will be injurious to both, more specially to the peasant organisation which is bound to be much weaker. If large numbers of peasants are direct members of the Congress and leading Congressmen are interested in the peasants' grievances, there will be no rivalry and in effect, though not organisationally, the peasant organisation will be a kind of wing of the Congress.

There are of course difficulties in such vague contacts and possibilities of friction. These difficulties are inherent in the situation and we have to face them. The more real our politics are, the more they deal with the problems of life and the many facets of a vast and complex and dynamic movement, the more we have to face fresh problems and adjust ourselves to changing situations. For life itself is complex and ever changing. Any advice I may give to-day on this or any other subject may not hold good some time later for conditions may change.

OBJECTIONABLE TACTICS.

And then principles may be good but it is not always easy to apply them in practice. Thus we find to-day that sometimes the Kisan Sabha platform is used in opposition to the Congress. Sometimes political or communal reactionaries try to do so more often, some Congressmen who do not approve of the local Congress Committee or its office bearers find the Kisan Sabha platform a convenient place from which to attack them. A rival Congress group thus may exploit another organisation to gain power in the Congress itself. Thus the Kisan Sabha sometimes becomes a temporary home for the recalcitrants of the Congress, or even those against whom disciplinary action has been taken by Congress Committees. I have had reports of Kisan conferences being organised within a couple of miles of a district Political Conference, on the same day and at the same time. This was intentionally done to injure the Congress Conference and attract some people away from it. I have further had reports of processions organised to interfere with Congress Conferences, of slogans offensive to the Congress being shouted there, of Flag conflicts being deliberately engineered.

DON'T EXPLOIT IT.

This kind of thing is highly objectionable and all Congressmen must oppose this folly and this exploitation of the Kisan movement in the interest of particular groups and individuals. It does not injure the Congress ultimately, except in so far as it produces confusion in the minds of the unsophisticated and simple-minded peasantry. It injures far more those who indulge in such practices.

WHY RIVALRY OF FLAGS.

I have previously written about the Flag and I want to repeat that any attempt to dishonour the National Flag, by whomsoever committed, cannot be tolerated. We have no grievance against the Red Flag. For my part I like it and honour it as the symbol of the workers' struggle and sacrifices. But it is grossly unfair to that Flag to treat it as a kind of rival of the National Flag.

Nor can we tolerate direct attacks on the Congress and offensive slogans. Persons who indulge in them do grave injury to the cause they claim to have at heart. This of course does not mean that criticism of Congress policy is not to take place. Full freedom of criticism is as the breath of live to living and growing organisations.

All such incidents have a local significance and are usually connected with local affairs. They should be dealt locally or if necessary, reference can be made to the A. I. C. C. office. When any Congressman indulges in persistent attacks on the Congress or in activity which is definitely harmful to Congress work and prestige, his case should be considered separately and referred to the P. C. C. or A. I. C. C.

HUMAN FACTOR.

But we are concerned much more with the larger problem and we must not be led away from it by local peculiarities.

To face and solve that problem we must develop direct contacts with the peasantry. I think also that we should develop and maintain friendly and co-operative relations with peasant organisations and Congressmen should belong to them in large numbers. But we must avoid the development of any sense of rivalry between the two. The principles we follow are clear enough but the human factor is equally important, and if the latter functions properly, there should be a minimum of trouble and friction.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 p. m.
GRAND GALA OPENING of M.G.M.'s Charming Comedy
"The Man In Possession"
with JEAN HARLOW AND ROBERT TAYLOR
ONLY ONE SHOW TO-NIGHT AT 10 P. M.
Three Shows Daily from Saturday at: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.
Wellington Talkies
Dhobi Talao.
Plans Open.
'Phone 22666.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Excise Police carried out a sensational raid early this morning, led by Inspectors Hudson and Rao Saheb Shete at Colaba. They arrested Janu and his wife Gangabai and seized a complete distilling plant.

They promptly arrested them and seized the liquor and the plant.

The accused were later marched off to the Excise Police Station.

"You are a friend of my employer, please help me with a few rupees to get out of a terrible mess I have landed myself in." This was the gullible story pathetically narrated to six persons by Eknath Tukaram, a clever rogue, who stood charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on six charges of cheating.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Convicting one Ahmad Hajee Ally Md. for using the ground floor of Abba Building situated on Sandhurst Road as a common gaming house Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum remarked:

"In the Courts, since papers containing written records are found on the persons of the accused, it is a common trick to pretend that one does not know to read and write."

Ahmad Hajee Ally Mahomed had pleaded that he could not write.

He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

The City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by opium-poisoning, voluntarily administered at the inquest held on Laxman Ganoo Padwekar (40), a carpenter. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on June 4 last, where he died the same day due to the eqects of opium-poisoning.

Property valued at Rs. 300 was stolen from the shop of C. D'-Mello & Co., Parsi Bazaar on Tuesday night when the shop was burgled.

The Palton Road Police in the course of their investigations have recovered a stolen typewriter and are now pursuing their inquiries to arrest the culprits involved in the case.

An all-night vigil was kept by the the Kalachowkie Police on Wednesday near a string of vacant huts at Parel, Tank Road, to trap a gang of suspected house-burglars.

Fate Mohommed Gulab and Kuwarji Dhunjishaw Kerawala, arrested in this connection were placed before Dadar Police Court Magistrate and ordered to be remanded to police custody for 14 days, pending more arrests and further police enquiries.

Raids On Alleged Gambling Dens

Two persons were arrested by Deputy Inspector Salasker last night at 16, Cavel Street in a "sutta" raid.

The accused, Bhuleshwar Mancharam and Motiram alias Manilal Shioram, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. The first accused was released on bail of Rs. 300 with one surety, the surety to deposit Rs. 50. The second accused was also released on the same bail.

Kamatipura Raid

The Prevention of Gambling Squad raided a house in 6th Lane Kamatipura on Wednesday night and arrested six persons who are alleged to have been found gambling.

The arrested persons were put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, and were remanded to custody till July 8.

The names of the accused are:—Ramchandra Ganu, Kashinath Bayaji, Nanapuri Ajibarati, Ambaji Sadanand, Nagoji Shamboji and Durgayya Rajanna.

Following a gambling raid by the Bholwada Police in the compound of Chapra Building at Pasta Lane, last night, four persons were arrested and alleged sutta slips and cash of about Rs. 15 were seized by the police.

Names of the accused are:—Babu Narain, Hansia Kadulia, Dasrath Pandoo and Tukaram Sakharam.

All the accused persons were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and were ordered to be released on bail for a fortnight.

On Burglary Charge

Arrested on a charge of attempted house-breaking Mohamed Yusuf, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, on Thursday.

On a charge of circulating counterfeit money in Bombay and the mofussil. The Maharbouri Police arrested five persons last night and placed them before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

They were remanded in custody till July 14.

Suggestion To G. I. P. Ry.

A verdict of accidental death, was returned to-day by the Coroner's jury at the inquest on Ramnikor Rambakar (2), who was struck by a running train between Sion and Matunga yesterday, as a result of which the child's head was smashed.

The Jury added a rider that they would suggest to the G. I. P. Railway to have barbed wire fencing along their line from Sion to Matunga, especially near the labourers' huts.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICER

The Municipal Workers' Union in the month of April complained to the Municipal Commissioner that a certain officer was in the habit of taking bribes. The Commissioner ordered Mr. Wagle, the Test Audit Officer, to inquire into the matter.

The Test Audit Officer writes to say that the Municipal Commissioner feels that the charges brought by the Union have not been conclusively proved and therefore he is not prepard to take any action against the officer. The Union held an urgent meeting of its Managing Committee to consider this decision and passed a resolution expressing its disappointment and dissatisfaction at the Municipal Commissioner's letter and asking the Mayor to institute an independent enquiry.

By another resolution, the Union requested Mr. K. F. Nariman, a member of the Corporation, to take up the cause of the workers in the department and to stamp out bribery and corruption.

Smallpox Causes Forty Attacks And 26 Deaths During Week

The total mortality 568 was 9 more than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 25.4 on the Census population of 1931, which compares favourably with that for the 26th week of 1936, viz., 590 the mortality and the death-rate 26.4.

The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 473 and death-rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths, 162 were among infants under 1 year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 40 attacks (including one imported from Ratnagiri) and 26 deaths. The Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 10 deaths from. Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 581, as against 602 for the 26th week of 1936 and 590 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1932-1936).

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30.000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

Magistrate On Unheard-Of Procedure

CHANGE COURT OR DROP CASE, HE SAYS

"Please tell Mr. Walker, the Public Prosecutor what I think of the case. I wish Mr Walker were here in Court and I would tell him straight what I think of it. Ask him either to change the Court or withdraw the case"

These remarks were made by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday, in the course of the examination-in-chief of Ratilal Manilal Nanavaty, an important witness for the prosecution in the case in which Chandulal Poonamchand Shroff and Mahomedalli Kapadia are charged with obtaining a decree for Rs. 7,000 through fraud and collusion against the Overseas Transport Company of which the first accused was a partner.

The Magistrate further remarked that it was unheard of in criminal prosecutions to introduce elements of prejudice against the accused by leading evidence which had nothing whatever to do with the case. During his twenty years experience in the Police Courts the Magistrate had never heard of such a procedure.

The above remarks were occasioned, when the counsel for the prosecution wanted to put in two bills on behalf of the Overseas Transport Company sent to one of its clients. While the signature on the original bills was that of Rupani, an employee in the Overseas Transport Company, the signature in the Press Copy book of the same bills was that of the witness Ratilal.

"The Prosecution case is subsisting on oxygen gas" remarked the Magistrate during one of the hearings, while suggesting that too much time of the court was being taken up by the case.

"ENVELOPE SLIT OPEN"

On Wednesday Mr. Chari for the first accused produced the registered letter which was addressed to the witness by the first accused and was returned to him as the witness's address was not known. The letter which is still not opened is alleged to contain claims made by the first accused from the witness. Witness after examining the closed cover stated that when he took examination of the envelope last time, he could clearly see that it had been slit open at the top and some new letter inserted inside and pasted later.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas wanted to put in the copy of the alleged letter inside the cover as an exhibit, but Magistrate did not allow this remarking "Where we shall land we don't know, if we go on at this rate."

The Magistrate further remarked:—For such cases a tribunal should be appointed. After hearing the case, I shall have to take three months leave to write my judgment."

Mr. Chari:—And then go on six months sick leave.

It was at this stage that the Magistrate asked the Crown Prosecutor to inform the Public Prosecutor as to what he thought of the case.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamiatram and Madan, solicitors appeared for the Crown, Mr. A. S. R. Chari instructed by Mr. S. M. Ankliker appeared for the first accused and Mr. B. T. Desai with Mr. Lalbhai Zaveri appeared for the second accused.

BUDGE TO MEET VON CRAMM

Jacobs And Sperling Beaten In Straight Sets

LONDON, June 30.

In the Wimbledon Semi-Final, Budge beat Parker 2—6, 6-4, 6—4, 6—1 and Baron von Cramm beat Buddy Austin 8—6, 6—3 12—14, 6—1.

The weather was dull and windy. The Final on Friday will be played between Donald Budge and Baron von Cramm. Fourteen thousand crammed to the Centre Court to see their fellow-countryman Parker taking a set from Budge.

Parker also led 2—1, 3—2, in the second set. Austin made a valiant effort to reach the final before succumbing to von Cramm Who won 8—6, 6—3, 12—14 6—1.

The match lasted 140 minutes and it was clash of two brilliant stylists but Austin was always fighting to save the points. In the third set, Austin led by 3—0, but von Cramm later led by 4—3 and 5—3.

Poor Backhandedness

The German was not so accurate with his backhanders but increased lead to 7—6. Austin again got the lead at 8—7 and there were two set points at 10—9 and 12—11 Austin shot his bolt, winning the third set and won only the fifth game in the fourth set.

In the third round doubles, Andrus and Henrotin beat the seeded players Helen Jacobs and Sperling 7—5 6—8, 6—2.

Tuckey And Scriven Beaten

Budge and Marble beat Tuckey and Miss Scriven 6—2, 6—2. Peter and Mathieu beat Borotra and Boegner 6—1, 8—6. Hecht and Menzel beat Jamain and Metaxa 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.—Reuter.

BRITISH PILOT BREAKS WORLD ALTITUDE RECORD

LONDON, June 30.

New experimental Air Force 'plane piloted by Flight Lt. M. J. Adams, who served in North-West Frontier India, attained the world record altitude of 53,937 feet, according to an Air Ministry announcement

The previous record 51,363 feet was established last month by the Italian pilot Mariopizzi.

To-day's flight was at Farnborough.

Adam in interview casually mentioned that when near his "ceiling" he heard a very loud crack overhead and found a large crack through the transparent roof of the cabin which apparently had burst owing to contraction of material due to cold.

Adam used the same 'plane as Swain in September last with modifications.

The climb lasted 95 minutes.—Reuter.

LIFE OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY EXTENDED

SIMLA, July, 1.

The "United Press" learns that definite decision has now been arrived at to extend the term of the Central Assembly for one year owing to impending constitutional changes in respect of the Federation. The life of the present Assembly was to expire on the 20th of January, 1938, but will now run up to 20th of January, 1939. Official announcement is expected shortly.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s

A.M

8-30 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. Moulvi Gulam Mohamed Kamar. 8-45 Light Music. Nathubuwa Amraotikar.

Noon.

12-0 Indian Recorded Music.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 A Variety Programme. 6-0 The News in Marathi 6-5 A Nautch Gat. By an AIR Artist. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "History in the Dustbin." by D.V. Kale. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Jalatarang Solo. 7-45 Gujerati Songs. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Behind the Gateway." Compered by C. Scott. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Pianoforte Recital. By Joseph D'Lima. 10-0 The Art Players.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M

7-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. 7-15 Naatiya Qawwali. By Kallan and Party. 7-35 An Instrumental Duet Sitar and Sarod. 7-45 Afzal Husain. 8-0 Lali Bai of Saharanpur. 8-20 Qawwali By Kallan and Party. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

P.M

6-30 Sur Bahar Solo By H. H. Chughtai. 6-40 Qawwali By Kallan and Party. 7-0 Sarinda. 7-5 Duet By Irshad and Aziz. 7-15 Lali Bai. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Elementary Schooling in Urdu." By Abdul Ghaffar. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Lali Bai. 8-50 Qawwali By Kallan and Party. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Adventurer's Log; Readings." By J. B. Kerr and J. M. W. Adam. 10-0 An Hour of Dance Music. Astoria Sextette.

"KULVADHU" PRIZE ESSAY

Will Be Published In July Issue Of "Filmindia"

The Publicity Department of the Sagar Movietone has issued the following statement:—

Hundreds of inquiries are pouring in every week, all asking for copies of the essay of Mr. Mukund S. Kothari, which won the 1st prize of Rs. 250 in the "Kulvadhu" competition. Several of them desire to compete in the "Jagirdar' Prize Scheme, guided by the essay that has already won the 1st prize.

It is not possible for the organisers to reply individually to each inquiry and they have therefore made arrangements to print the said prize-winning essay in the July issue of "Filmindia", copies of which are available at all Wheeler's Stalls or from their Office at 104, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Boy Who Has Lost Address In Custody Of Parle News Vendor

There is a boy of seven years with Vithal, the newspaper vendor at Vile-Parle. This boy strayed from his parents since the end of May last. He only gives the names of his father as Sahukar, mother Mukti Bai, sister Rangoon, brother Narya and himself Shankar. He does not know anything about his native place or the address of his parents and relatives.

If the abovesaid people happen to read the news or come to know it through someone else, they may take charge of the boy from the news-vendor Vithal, at Vile-Parle East, near Railway Station.

AT HOME 20 WEEKS WITH RHEUMATISM

Wife Feared Husband Would Never Work Again

KRUSCHEN CHANGED HIM "LIKE A MIRACLE"

When her husband had been at home 20 weeks with rheumatism in his back, this woman began to think he would never work again. At last, she said to him: "Let's try Kruschen," and the change that took place was, in her own words, "like a miracle." Here is her letter:—

"My husband is subject to rheumatism and suffered terribly with his back. Some time ago, I had him in the house 20 weeks with it. I really didn't think he would ever work again. We tried all the different kinds of salts you could mention, but none of them did him any good. Then I said, 'Let's try Kruschen.' Since then, we have proved Kruschen Salts to be worth its weight in gold. My husband is back at his job, and it is thanks only to Kruschen that he is able to keep at work. The change it made is like a miracle."—(Mrs.) B.

Two of the salts in Kruschen are the most effectual solvents of uric acid crystals known to science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the painful crystals and convert them into a harmless solution.

Other ingredients in Kruschen have a stimulating effect on the kidneys and assist them to expel the dissolved uratic needles through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

FACES FIRST.

To begin with, let's look at your complexion in a mirror placed in a cold, north light Nothing flattering or friendly about this mirror—it reveals a tired, middle-aged skin etched with tiny lines and wrinkles, reveals tendency towards sallowness. What are you to do about it? Get rid of that faded complexion. Give yourself a new, youthful complexion, unblemished, satin-smooth. You can do this, you know. All you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist, apply a little of it nightly to face and neck. While you sleep this oxygenated wax will work its magic, gently and imperceptibly absorbing the outer skin with all its blemishes, revitalising the tired tissue, making it bloom again with beauty. A brief ten-day trial will suffice to convince you that this wax treatment is the one you have been waiting for.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Do As The Dentist Does use Powder

100% Cleansing Properties Twice that of Tooth paste

No Pumice—No Harmful Grit Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1

WHY has POWDER been used so long in India? Why does the dentist always clean your teeth with POWDER? *Because there is nothing known which will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white!*

Dentists everywhere recommend the use of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, America's most popular dentifrice

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER just naturally cleans best.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties—more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth pastes.

Entirely free from pumice and destructive grit, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder cannot possibly scratch, or in any way injure the softest enamel.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder keeps your teeth REALLY CLEAN and clean teeth mean—firm, healthy gums and the least possible tooth decay. Even as a neutralizer in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is not only doubly efficient but it costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of tooth paste.

Know why the world has turned to Dr. Lyon's.

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.
Sudama House, Wittet Road, Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.
Name.....
(Please print name)
Address..... B.C.

Madras Governor Sends For "C. R."

Interview At Govt. House

CONGRESS LEADER CALLS FOR VIEWS OF M. L. A.s ON OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

MADRAS: June 30.

A telephonic message sent by the Ootacamund correspondent of the "Hindu" says that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, had an interview with the Madras Governor to-day at Ootacamund.

At Mettupalayam he boarded a car, specially sent from Government House. He arrived there about a few minutes past ten.

The interview lasted for over an hour.

Coming out of Government House Rajaji drove straight to Podanur.—United Press.

TO ACCEPT OR NOT TO ACCEPT

C. R. Asks For Replies From All M.L.A.'s

MADRAS, July 1.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature, it is understood, has addressed the Congress members of the local legislature asking them to forward their views on the question of office acceptance.

In the course of the circular he says, "the Working Committee of the Congress will meet at Wardha to decide the question of office acceptance finally next week. It will greatly help me to know what opinion the members of our Party, each one individually, now holds in the matter, taking all things into account.

I write this in order to ascertain your view before I go to Wardha for the meeting on July 5. Kindly write your reply to the question: What do you, on the whole, think should we do—accept office or reject it."—A.P.

JAWAHAR FOR WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. S. D. Upadhayaye, left for Wardha this evening.

There has been some change in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's tour programme. Pandit Nehru returns to Allahabad from Wardha on July 9 and leaves for Jhansi on July 10 with Dr Mahmud.—A.P.

ALLEGED INSTRUCTION IN BOMB-MAKING AND SHOOTING

Govt. On Cause Of Closing Summer School At Kottapatam

OOTACAMUND: June 30.

In view of the reports appearing in the Press regarding the closure of the Summer School of Economics and Politics at Kottapatam, a Government communique says:-

"The declared objects of the School differed materially from its practice. Not only revolutionary doctrines, are taught to students, but the means of carrying out these doctrines by violent means are inculcated and military drill is carried on openly, and secret instructions are given in shooting and bomb-making."

Further the communique adds that, no Government having the interests of the general public at heart, would have failed to bring to an end such a source of danger. —A. P.

Harijans Wait On Finance Minister

POONA, (By Mail.)

A deputation of Harijans of the District and the neighbouring places waited upon the Hon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance and Revenue Minister, Bombay Government, and placed before him their grievances regarding their educational handicaps and recruitment to the services.

The deputation included Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, President of the All-India Harijan Conference, Mr. S. M. Patil, Vice-President of the Matheran Municipality and five other representatives of the depressed classes. The deputation made special representation for better drinking water facilities which they alleged were denied them despite several Government circulars and rules. The deputation stressed the need for giving housing accommodation to Harijans. The Hon Minister gave a patient and sympathetic hearing, it is understood and promised to do the best in his power to redress their grievances.—A. P.

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longer lasting power is the reason why more and more motorists are changing to this sturdy American battery built for the tropics. As good as new even after many months' hard service. built up to a rigorous standard still, low in price

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35, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS

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SUB-OFFICES: Udumalpet, Bodinayakanur and Ballapatam

PAY OFFICE: Payyanur

A BRANCH OF THE BANK HAS BEEN OPENED AT NELLORE, AND THE BRANCH UNDERTAKES ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges or cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally Time 11 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M to 12 A.M. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

REPATRIATE ANDAMANS POLITICALS

Appeal To Provincial Governors

LAHORE, June 29.

In a press statement issued to-day, Raizada Hansraj, M. L. A., who had been one of the non official deputees to the Andamans to see and investigate things obtaining there first hand, draws attention of the public to the "agonies of political prisoners."

Raizada Hansraj says that the climate of the Andaman island is damp and humidall the year round and the rainy season lasts for nearly nine months in the year. The climate of the island has the most enervating influence on the health.

The political prisoners in the Andamans number about 316 and are drawn from different provinces in India, but mostly from Bengal. Unlike the non-political prisoners, the politicals are permanently confined within the Cellular Jail in Port Blair.

Regarding the arrangements for games and intellectual recreation, he says:—

"Much has been made of the arrangement for games for the political prisoners, but I actually found that a small plot inside the jail, of the size of a tennis court, had been set apart as a football ground. The allowances for games comes to about 5 annas per head per annum. The arrangements for intellectual recreation are even more unsatisfactory."

Concluding Raizada Hansraj urges that every Provincial Governor must bring back to their own jails the political prisoners belonging to their respective provinces who are now rotting in India's ':Devil's Island.'—United Press.

MIRA BEN SHADOWED BY C.I.D. SLEUTHS

Subhas Babu On Sample Of "Provincial Swaraj"

CALCUTTA, June 29.

In the course of a letter to a friend in Calcutta Mr. Subash Chandra Bose narrates an interesting experience which recently fell to the lot of Miss Mira Ben on her way from Pathan Kot Railway station to Dalhousie.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says: "You perhaps know that Mira Ben is now here for a change and rest. She is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Dharmvir and also the former's patient. She has had malarial fever for some time and is run down in health.

Dr. Dharmvir went down to Pathan Kot, the railway terminus, to accompany her to Dalhousie and had an interesting experience on his journey down and back.

A high official of the C.I.D. got into the car at Dalhousie and his car was preceded by another C.I.D. officer on a motor bicycle. So he reached Pathan Kot in good company. On the way back from Pathan Kot, he had the same experience.

The car was boarded by another C.I.D. officer and the other officer on motor-bicycle headed the procession. Before the car reached the outskirts of Dalhousie, it was stopped on the way by a Policeman who asked for the name, address etc. of Miraben—the place from which she came, as well as her destination.

Dr. Dharmavir was naturally annoyed at this undue interference but the policeman apologetically said that he had orders from his boss who had passed that way earlier, to take down all those particulars. So this is what happens under Provincial Swaraj!

"I am better than before—though the progress is slow. But I must have patience as there is no help." Concludes Subhas Bose. —United Press.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER ON IMPASSE

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. D. W. Raut, M. L. A., Vice-President, Non-Brahmin Party, who was ill at Bassein during last month left for Bombay yesterday morning for a surgical operation.

Interviewed on the present political impasse, he said that the three months spent by the Congress demanding an assurance from Government had no doubt served most usefully in the interest of the country. Though direct assurance was not achieved yet the explanations that came forth and the explanations of the attitude of non-intervention of Governors in Ministers' affairs was no doubt a valuable achievement.

It was now time for Congress to accept offices and it would get full support of the other parties in carrying out its programme. Not only that but if the Governor's acted contrary to their expressions Congress would be justified in creating a deadlock in which even the other parties would be morally bound to co-operate.

Miss Savitri K. Nain, B.A., daughter of Dr. Kanwal Nain, health officer of Jammu, is the first Indian Lady to obtain full technical certificate in printers and decorators works from the city and guilds institute London.

LET CONGRESS CHOOSE

Sir Phiroze Sethna Urges Early Summoning Of Legislatures

"The root cause of the present crisis is that the new Constitution is not acceptable to the Indian people. I am afraid that unless the British Government realise the root cause of the constant troubles that have arisen and arise in India, there is no hope of happy relations being maintained between England and India. It is impossible to impose a constitution upon a people which does not want it. Speaking as a Liberal, while I disapprove of the action of the Congress in creating the present impasse, I am anxious that the Constitution should be so worked by every Governor that his special responsibilities and his discretionary powers will, in fact, fall into disquietude." This is the gist of Sir Phiroze Sethna's address to the East India Association.

Speaking of the next step Sir Phiroze concludes: "At this time, even after so much clarification, it is not possible to say with confidence whether the Congress will decide to accept ministerships. However, I venture to suggest that immediate steps may now be taken to ascertain the attitude of the Congress." The Legislatures should be summoned without delay. I do not know whether the Government and the people here fully realise that the delay in summoning the Legislatures has caused considerable bitterness of feeling among the Indian people. The spirit of the Act undoubtedly demands that the Legislatures should be summoned soon after their constitution, and it would be a violation of that spirit, if a strictly legalistic interpretation is put upon that provision in the Act which permits a period of six months for summoning them. As soon as the Legislatures are summoned the Governors should give an assurance in the terms of Lord Zetland's statement, and ascertain the intentions of Congress leaders in the Legislatures as to the formation of ministries. If they express, their willingness to form ministries, the present 'ad interim' ministers should be asked to tender their resignations. But, of course, if the Congress leaders still refuse to form ministries, events must take their natural and inevitable course. What that course may be it is too early to say.

"A golden opportunity has now offered itself to the Congress of doing solid constructive work in the interests of the masses, and it is to be hoped that that opportunity will not be thrown away."

NOMINEES FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Dehlavi's Son Among Them

SIMLA, July 1.

A communique announces that the following seven candidates have been nominated by the Secretary of State to the Indian Civil Service:—

Messrs. Sheikh Ikramul Haque, Sheikh Mahomed Yusuf, Mirza Muzaffar Ahmed, A. S. M. Khan Leghari, A. S. Wazir Asghar, A. Shah and Samuilla Khan Dehlavi.—United Press.

Roy To Preside Over Andhra Labour Conference

NELLORE, June 30

It is understood the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labourers' Conference will be held here on July 31 under the presidency of Mr. M. N. Roy.

It is also proposed to hold the 1st Nellore District Political Conference at the same time.—United Press.

ECHO OF SECUNDERABAD RIOTS

Retrial In Resident's Court: Judgment Reserved

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), July 1.

Arguments were concluded this evening in the Secunderabad Riot Case re-trial at the Resident's Court. After Rajaram Iyer, the Public Prosecutor, had replied to the points raised by the Counsel for the appellant. Mr. Rajaram Iyer said the accused according to the evidence on record was responsible for dealing a death blow to Mohamed Ismail.

Judgment has been reserved.

TWO TERRORISTS RELEASED

Assurance Of Abstaining From Terrorism Given

PATNA, July 1.

The Bihar Governor has been pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the sentences of two terrorist prisoners on their making a statement before Mr. Yunus, when the Premier recently visited the Hazaribagh Jail and later filing a written statement before the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh.

The statement said that they would abstain from revolutionary movements.

One was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1929 for participating in the Maulamia Dacoity case. Both have been released.—A.P

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointsments

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed, M.B.E., is invalided from service with effect from the 23rd June 1937.

Mr. R. H. Haslam to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the Selection Grade with effect from the 22nd April 1937, vice Mr. J. W. Rowland, pending further orders

Mr. G. S. Diwan, M.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is appointed Part-time Professor Actuarial Science at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, on probation for one year with effect from the 21st June 1937.

Mr. M. J. Antia, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.E.S. is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction vice Mr. S. N. Moos I.E.S. proceeded on leave.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to direct that Rao Bahadur V. H. Vachhrajani should be seconded in the post of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Legal Department Secretariat, with effect from 1st April 1937.

Mr. Kantilal Manekial Kantawala B.E., B.S.E. Officiating Deputy Engineer, whose services have been transferred to this Government by the Government of Sind, is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Circle.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to order that Khan Bahadur M. Aziz Ahmed, B.S.E. Assistant Engineer, should act as Executive Engineer, Nasik Division, vice Mr. Phillips proceeding on leave, until further orders.

JAWAHAR AND SARAT BOSE INVITED TO C. P. CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, July 1.

The reception committee of the conference of radical Congressmen of the Central Provinces and Berar elected last evening Mr. Shambhu Dayal Mishra, the Congress M.L.A., of Hoshangabad, to the presidentship of the Conference to be held at Nagpur on July 5 and 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose have been invited to attend the Conference.—United Press.

Gun Goes Off Accidentally: 4 Persons Injured

LUCKNOW, June 30.

A great sensation was created in the compound of a local Barrister's bungalow, when four persons,—two women and two girls,—and a goat were suddenly struck by a gun-shot receiving several wounds on their body.

It is stated that the wounded persons were living in the outhouses of the Barrister's bungalow and were sitting at that time outside their rooms when the bullets struck them.

Later, it was found that a man in the neighbouring bungalow was chasing a rabbit, when his loaded gun went off with the above result.

The injured persons were removed to hospital where they were attended to.—United Press.

High Interest Of Earthquake Loan Tells On People

Dr. Mahamud Gives Impressions Of His Tour In Tirhut Villages

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHAPRA, (By Mail).

Dr. Mahamud who arrived Chapra on Friday evening after completing his tour in Tirhut Division, being interviewed said:—

I have returned yesterday after 10 or 12 days tour in the Tirhut Division. Maulvi Abdul Wahab and myself have addressed at least 60 to 70 meetings in the villages in all the districts.

Muslims attended those meetings in fairly large numbers, but in Champaran, they mustered in their thousands. Unfortunately the rains had set in, otherwise the gatherings would still have been larger. I found the Muslim masses quite willing to become Congress members. They appreciated their economic position much more than anything else. That argument appealed to them, and they easily understood the economic programme of the Congress. If the Congress workers in those districts will continue the work, I am sure they will succeed in making Congress members from amongst the Muslims in quite large numbers. In all these districts, I found villagers, Muslims and Hindus alike high and even bitterly complaining against the high interest of the earthquake loan and more the method of its realisation. They said to me that they felt sorry why they took the loan from the Government. Every where they brought to my notice the hardship with which the instalment of the loan is realised. Every where they gave me signed petitions to bring the matter in the Assembly if and when it meets. The complaint on this head is so universal and bitter that I hope the Government will take immediate steps to improve the method of realisation and also to reduce the interest if possible.

I found people generally complaining against all sugar Mills. The villagers told me with tears in their eyes that they had to pay bribes to the servants of the cane contractor at the time of satta. Then again they have to pay from -/8/- to Re. 1 per cart at the time of getting purjis to take the cart to the mills. Then again they had to pay something at the time of weighing the cart at the mill and then they had to pay at the time of clearing the account. I beg to bring these facts to the notice of the Government, Bettiah and Madhubani Raj and the mill-owners.

DR. MAHMUD'S TOUR IN CHAMPARAN

Need For Moslems Joining Congress Stressed

Doctor Syed Mahmud, M. L. A., and Maulana Abdul Waheb Sahib toured in Motihari district in connection with the Muslim mass contact programme and addressed public meetings since the 20th instant in villages Adhakaparia, Amodai, Latmipore, Bela, Sugauli Bettian, Sathi and Bagah. Almost all these meetings were attended by over 3,000 men. Doctor Saheb visited several such other places where the Mahomedan population had voted against the Congress candidate in the last Assembly elections. Doctor Sahib, it is gratifying to note, was able to convince the audience in all such meetings that it was necessary that Muslims should join the Congress unhesitatingly and unconditionally.

At one of these meetings held at Bagaha, a Muslim young man, apparently inspired by some communal-minded people, made an unsuccessful attempt to get a resolution passed at the meeting saying that the Mahomedans could join the Congress only if the Imarat Shariat permitted them to do so and the Congress M. L. A.'s did not oppose the introduction of Urdu script in courts. The resolution, it is noteworthy, fell flat for want of a seconder.

Questions were also put to the Doctor as to why he himself was not elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly and why the Congress did not allow seats to Mahomedans in the Upper Chamber on its behalf. Doctor Mahmud turned the table on the questioner himself when he gave suitable replies to all these accusations against the Congress. In the end, however, all were fully convinced that the Congress was wholly justified in doing what it did.

Dr. Mahmud visited Brindaban headquarters of the Village Industries' Association, and was highly satisfied with the working there. He visited also the Ramgarhwa Public Library and after completing his successful tour in Champaran left for Patna on the 22nd evening.—"Searchlight."

Shooting Tragedy In Karachi

KARACHI, June 30.

In connection with the shooting incident here last night in which Mr. G. W. Smith, an assistant in the Chartered Bank, and Flying Officer William T. King, it is reported that a long-standing dispute over personal affairs culminated in the tragedy which occurred at about 1 a.m. at the Guest House.

Mr Smith died of brain facture caused by bullet. Mr. King was later removed to hospital where he died at 5 a.m.

Mr. Smith was buried this morning.

The funeral of Mr. King is taking place in the evening.

INQUEST VERDICT

At inquest verdict of death due to shot wounds was returned.—A.P.

RICE MILL GUTTED BY FIRE

RANGOON, June 30.

Damage to the extent of about 3 lakhs of rupees was caused by a disastrous fire which completely gutted a big rice mill at Padigon near Prome on Friday last. Besides the mill about 18,000 bags of paddy and rice were completely burnt down, the loss being estimated at over 3 lakhs of rupees. —United Press.

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Here's new hope and encouragement for thousands of ill, even "Naturally" thin, weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women whose energy and strength have been sapped by overwork and worry, who are nervous, irritable, always half sick and ailing. Science says the principal cause of these conditions is "GLANDS STARVING FOR FOOD IODINE AND MINERALS." When these glands don't work properly, all the food in the world can't help you. It just isn't turned into flesh. The result is you stay "too thin," pale, tired out, ill and run-down.

The most important glands—the Thyroid and other tiny hidden glands which actually control body weight and strength — need a definite evenly balanced ration of the 12 essential MINERALS plus NATURAL FOOD IODINE all the time—not to be confused with chemical iodides which often prove toxic or mere iodine fumes. Only when the system gets an adequate supply of FOOD IODINE and MINERALS can you regulate metabolism—the body's process of converting digested food into firm flesh, new strength, health and energy.

To get an adequate supply of these 12 essential life-giving MINERALS (Iron, Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Potassium, Manganese, Sulphur, Copper, Sodium, etc.) and FOOD IODINE so lacking in our daily cooked foods, take "VIKELP" Tablets—made of an amazing Pacific Ocean Plant—now recognised as the world's richest source of these precious substances. 6 tablets alone contain more FOOD IODINE than 486 lbs. of spinach or 1,378 lbs. of lettuce. After eating "VIKELP" Tablets for a few days the food you eat no longer clogs the system but turns to solid flesh: resistance is built up against malaria and faulty metabolism, constipation, gastritis, goitre, rheumatism, premature impotency and other systemic illnesses are corrected or disappear entirely. Try them for only 10 days. See how wonderful you feel—how much better you eat, sleep and work. You'll put on flattering pounds of healthy flesh. Your own doctor will approve this way. "VIKELP" costs but a few annas a day to use. Obtainable everywhere.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 21, 1305
Parsi: Deh 30, 1306
Hightide: 5-51 17-34
Lowtide: 11-20
Sunrise: 6h 5m
Sunset: 7h 20m

Press and Art Club. Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of "Bombay Sentinel" to speak on "Some Aspects of Journalism" at B. E. S. T. Conference room, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, July 3.

Anti-Scout Day: Public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, 6 p.m.

S. S. 'Chitral' with mails sails at 1-0 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

REQUIEM HIGH MASS

'DA CUNHA—To-morrow 3rd, at 7-30 a.m. at Dabul Church, Month's Mind, for the soul of Amelia, wife of Pedro Alcantra and mother of Geraldina, Stein, and Vitalina. Offered by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Coelho.

IN MEMORIAM

In affectionate memory of Mr. M. Probodha Kumar, B.A., LL.B., who departed this life on Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1937.

Inserted by the junior members of the Mazagon Police Court Bar.

South Indian papers please copy.

MUSLIM PROGRESSIVE UNION

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Muslim Progressive Union, it was decided to form a temporary council of action to carry out the programme of the Union. The Council consists of Yakub A. H. Lalji, chairman, Dr. Hamid Kazi, I. Bukhari, Mr. Noorali, Mir Asgharali, Mr. Haris, Ayazbhai, Yusuf Moledina, Maulana Bari and Maulana Akhtar Alam.

PRESS AND ART CLUB

The recently formed Press and Art Club of India, which was founded with the view of rallying the forces of Advertising, Publicity and Journalism in this country, is holding its first of a string of lectures on Friday the 2nd July at 6-30 p.m. in the B. E. S. & T. Co.'s Conference Room (Electric House, Ormiston Road). The speaker is Mr. B. G. Horniman who is going to talk on some aspects of Journalism.

There is no entrance fee, and non-members as well as members will be welcome.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Crime Over London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last of Mrs. Cheney" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Insaf" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Pirate Treasure" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5, 7-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Top of the Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily as usual.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Transmission time for ordinary traffic to and from Rajkot is normal but traffic to and from Sind is subject to delay owing to imperfect communication.

'C' WARD COUNCILLORS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, to-morrow (Saturday) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being very heavy rains, the visit will be postponed.

RECEPTION TO MULLA SAHIB

His Holiness Sardar Mowlana Taher Saifuddin Sahib, the High Priest of the Bohra Muslim Community, in returning from Pilgrimage and a visit to all the Islamic Countries, to-morrow (Saturday), by a special train, from Karachi. There will be public reception, by the Muslims of all communities, at the time of arrival. Special arrangements are made for the reception at Bori Bunder Station, as the special train will reach Bori Bunder at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.).

A welcome address will be given by the local Anjumane Tablighul Islam, at the time of arrival at the Station.

Bombay Advocate Dead

"The Bombay Chronicle" regret to announce the death from heart failure of Mr. U. L. Shah, a promising Advocate practising on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court for the last ten years.

Mr. Shah, who was only 40 years of age, was in his normal state of health and attended the High Court as usual on Wednesday when he argued a case before Mr. Justice Macklin and Mr. Justice Norman. It was, therefore, an unexpected shock to his relatives and friends that he expired in the early hours of Thursday morning.

BRILLIANT CAREER

Mr. Shah had a brilliant University career and was a prizeman and a gold medallist in Roman Law at the LL.B. examination which he passed in the first class. After practising in the police court and Small Causes Court for about four years, he joined the Appellate Side Bar of the High Court where he established a very successful practice as a sound lawyer. He leaves behind a widow and six children.

On Thursday a reference was made to Mr. Shah's death in the court of Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen.

Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, said that by his ability, industry and upright character, Mr. Shah had been having an expanding practice not only from Gujarat but recently also from the Deccan and his death was a great loss to the Bar.

Mr. Justice Barlee associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Government Pleader.

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Harwood League

Cheshires Held To A Draw

Great Display By R. A. Colaba

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In an excellent game, in which football of a high order was witnessed, and which affected the brilliant record of the Cheshires, who had hitherto not lost or drawn any match, were forced to draw by the Colaba Royal Artillery in the first division of the Harwood League Football, at the Cooperage, this evening.

GUNNERS' EARLY LEAD

The Gunners, besides sharing one goal with their redoubtable opponents, the Cheshires, who are at the top of the League tables, had the better of the play in the first half and for a considerable amount of time in the succeeding period also. As a result of this they succeeded in obtaining the lead, which they well maintained till the closing stages of the first period when the Cheshires came on level terms.

McDermott, who has so far been playing at the pivoted position of the R. A. Colaba, was shifted to the forward-line this evening, where he was quite successful in so far as he kept his wing going by feeding him well.

THE GAME.

The game opened with the Cheshires, as usual, starting the attack and they tested the Gunners' goalkeeper twice in the first three minutes but a dramatic situation developed, when in the 4th minute, the Colaba Artillerymen succeeded in obtaining the lead, a bold bid by their forwards resulting in Wilson, their left-wing, netting the first goal of the evening off a good pass by Collett (1—0).

Encouraged by their early success the Gunners kept going and the Cheshires' goal had a narrow escape when Rourke gave a difficult one to Rigby, the latter saving with difficulty. Later Wilson had another attempt and the Cheshires' custodian was having an anxious time.

ARTILLERYMEN DOMINATE.

Having, undoubtedly, the better of the exchanges almost throughout the first half, the Artillerymen had maintained their lead but the Cheshires, who were determined to draw level, succeeded a little before the change of ends, when accepting a pass by the left-wing, Higgins beat the Gunners' goal-keeper with a terrific shot. (1—1).

End to end exchanges marked the remaining period before the teams crossed over at level terms with one goal each.

Once again the Colaba Artillerymen looked more aggressive, when play was resumed, but the Cheshires also having found their feet, it was now a fight of an even order, in which both teams were having a series of unsuccessful attempts which were being easily foiled by the rival defenders.

Midway through the second half, the Cheshires had completely gained their lost ground and they were now continually pressing their opponents.

A little before this the Cheshires were awarded a free-kick from near the centre-line. Barnes, their left-back, who took it sent a fine rising shot, which the opposing goalkeeper saved at the expense of a corner, which also proved abortive.

Westcott, the leader of the Cheshires' attack, now forced his way through a host of defenders but in attempting to place the ball in the corner of the net, he shot wide from a considerable close range.

Excitement ran high when the Cheshires, one after the other, took three shots at their opponents' goal, the first one being cleverly saved by Dryden, while the second was headed out by Turner, the Gunners' right back, who had taken Dryden's place in the goal, the latter being out of his charge.

There were yet about ten minutes more to go and the teams were making desperate efforts to obtain the winning goal. Except for a few "tries" on both the sides both set of forwards failed to make any headway against the determined play of the defenders and the final whistle found the teams on level terms.

THE RESULT:—
CHESHIRES ..... 1 goal.
R. A. COLABA ..... 1 goal.

THE TEAMS:
CHESHIRES:—Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding; Powell, Keegans, Westcott, Higgins and Bell.

R. A. COLABA:—Dryden; Turner and Brack; Galliers, Collins and Perry; Rourke, McDermott, Collett, Booth and Wilson.

REFEREE: Mr. L. Hibbert.

To-day's Game

Transit Section v. Bombay United.

BACKWARD CLASS BOARD

A Government Press Note says:—

In supersession of the orders issued in 1931, Government direct that the Backward Class Board should be constituted in the following manner:—

(i) The Legislative Assembly will be asked to elect on the Board seven members of the Assembly of whom not less than five shall be members of the Backward Classes;

(ii) The Legislative Council will be asked to elect on the Board two members of the Council; of whom one shall be a member of the Backward Classes if such a member is available;

(iii) Government will have power to nominate on the Board any other persons who have special knowledge or experience of the needs of the Scheduled Classes, the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes or the other Backward Classes;

(iv) The Board will have power to co-opt additional members to advise on special matters, but the members who are co-opted will not have the right of voting.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Legislative Council should be moved to invite the Assembly and the Council to elect the members as in paragraph 1 above.

New Rule For Film Parcels Rescinded

The recent order of the Assistant Transportation Superintendent G.I.P. Railway, enforcing rules Nos. 113 and 114 of the Red Pamphlet Book, whereby more than six film parcels cannot be carried by each train with effect from June 25, has to-day been rescinded, in pursuance of the representation of the Motion Picture Society of India to the Railway authorities as also to the Chief Inspector of Explosives at Calcutta.

It will be recalled that the order of the Railway authorities under reference was brought into force very suddenly so that the entire industry was taken by surprise. In spite of the prompt action of the Motion Picture Socity of India, the rules were brought into force on the 25th June, as originally fixed, pending the consideration of the representations of the trade as voiced by the Society.

With this withdrawal of the order after an enforcement for a period of five days, films parcels are now accepted in unlimited quantities as before.

INTERPELLATION IN ASSEMBLY

New Rules Create Confusion And Increase Cost

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 1.

Further evidence is now available of increased cost of confusion resulting from revised rules governing interpellations in the Central Assembly. Besides the post of the Deputy Secretary shortly to be revived in the Assembly office it appears the staff is to be increased by appointment of one assistant and three other men. It is also reported that the Government of India have not yet supplied the necessary details regarding various departments to enable the members to address questions to the particular member of the Government concerned as required by the new rules. The result is that members are still finding difficulty in giving notice of interpellations though last year by this time hundreds of questions had been received.

Inquiry Into Japanese Competition

SIMLA, June 30.

The Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, has addressed a communication to the Government of India regarding the proposed enquiry into the effects of the Japanese competition or minor industries, stating that the time-limit for submission of replies to the questionnaire issued by Government is too short for a thorough and exhaustive preparation of the case of the minor industries, which is a question of all-India importance, and asking for an extension of the time-limit by a month or two.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

My comments yesterday on suburban cricket has made a correspondent draw my attention to Danda Green, at Bandra. Danda Green is one of the better known playing-fields in the whole of the suburban area. The green includes four pitches, where four cricket matches are played during the week-ends. This green states my correspondent was the scene last year of many squabbles between different teams as to their right to a particular pitch. The green being municipal land was, some years ago, in charge of an association comprising of adjoining villages. The association ran the ground, allotting it to various teams by rotation at the rate of Rs. 10 per season, the money recovered for the teams was used for the upkeep of the ground. This scheme worked very well and there were no squabbles as to the right to a particular pitch. Now as there is no such control being exercised over these pitches, the pitches are not looked after in the way they ought to expect and if there is no change in the situation I think this season too will see many loud and wordy disputes every Saturday and Sunday. Since this ground is municipal property, the Municipality might make arrangements with surrounding village teams and thus save the weekly disputes for pitches.

Talking of cricket pitches, I like to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the other public play ground at the St. Sebastian Colony, Bandra. This ground it was rumoured was to be converted into a park, but I understand that there is no truth in such a rumour. This ground being well situated near residential dwellings there is a cricket fixture every week-end. Considering its popularity the municipality might do well to level the whole ground so that it will be worth playing on.

SUBURBS RADIO-MINDED.

That the radio habit is spreading very fast in the suburbs could be judged from the blare of numerous radios throughout the evenings and also late in the night.

As most of the houses are cheek by jowl in the suburban area some of these radios become a regular nuisance to the residents as the radios are at some places kept on throughout the night and even in the early hours of the morning. However, since it is a remarkable instance of scientific progress the burden must be borne somehow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35*	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	23 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	3 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily		18 5
On Saturdays		15 10

NOTICE ON YOUTH LEAGUE CHIEF

SATARA, June 30

The Secretary, Satara Youth League, writes:—

Proceeding under Section 110 (d) and (e) of the Cr. P. C. are taken by the police against Sjt. Vithalrao Bhonsale, President of the Koregon Taluka Congress Committee.

The case will come up for hearing before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Central Division of Satara District on the 6th July.

As an offshoot of this case, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Central Division, has now served Sjt. P. K. Bhadkamkar, Pleader, President of the Satara District Youth League with a notice to pay the amount of the bond or to show cause why his bond should not be forfeited. Sjt. Bhadkamkar had first remained a surety for Sjt. Bhonsale.

Similar notice has been also served upon Sjt. Bhonsale. It is alleged that Sjt. Bhonsale, during the period of the bond, has committed offences punishable under Sections 341, 352 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

Anti-Scout Day

In connection with the Anti-Scout Day public meeting to be held to-morrow (Saturday) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6 p.m., the General Secretary of the Presidency Students' Federation writes:—

Indian Students lack character, said Lord Baden Powell.

Shall we take this insult lying low? Attempts are being made to hoodwink public sentiment and popular indignation by various ways.

In spite of emphatic demand Lord B. P. does not, in so many clear words deny or confess the allegation.

We publish the following cables and leave it to you to draw your own conclusions.

(Copy of the cable sent to Lord B. P. by Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay)

"Bombay Corporation proposing Monday dissolution of 6,000 scouts and guides under their jurisdiction as protest against your remarks. Situation tense. Apparent Solution withdrawal or denial, cable reply."

Reply—(Copy of Lord B. P.'s cable)

"Totally deny allegation conveyed through press report."

In the broad-cast message, he thoroughly disappointed us by passing over the matter in silence.

On the contrary, the gist of his speech was, Boy Scouts, as future citizens, can make or mar the integrity of the Empire.

What does this show? Do we stand for the Empire or Freedom?

Hundreds of scouts, scouters and office-bearers have returned their badges. They have vindicated students' honour and the nation's prestige. They have acted like brave men.

Students all over the Presidency will observe this day as the Anti-Scout day. Let us flock in our thousands and justify our honour. Let us prove the sterling worth of our character.

A communique announces that the Viceroy proposes to leave Simla on tour during the latter half of July, 1937, for Assam. His Excellency expects to be away for about a fortnight.

JUTE MILL CLOSED DOWN

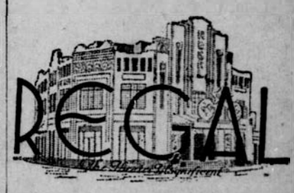
CALCUTTA July 1.

The Belvedere Jute Mill, Sankfail (Howrah), closed to-day following a strike by workers in the spinning department on the question of the reinstatement of a woman worker, who was dismissed some time ago.

About 3,000 have been rendered idle.—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BY REQUEST
for the special benefit of SCHOOLS and COLLEGES which were closed for vacation during the film's first release!
JULES VERNE'S
Great Adventure Novel
MICHAEL STROGOFF
with
ANTON WALBROOK—MARGOT GRAHAME—AKIM TAMIROFF—ELIZABETH ALLAN
R-K-O RADIO PICTURE.



Daily 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RED, HOT AND -OOOH!

PLENTY OF SONGS AND BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

Couldn't sleep for STOMACH PAINS

"Suffered for weeks at a stretch"

Here is a letter in which every stomach sufferer will find encouragement and the assurance of quick relief. Mr. H. F. H., Hastings, says:—

"After being a great sufferer from gastric ulcers and in pain for weeks at a stretch, and not being able to eat or follow my employment, a friend told me to try Alex. Maclean's Stomach Powder. So I tried the actual Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, and, my word, what a pain-curer! "I shall never be without your powder in the home now. I call it wonderful, for it has cured me of great pain which nothing else would touch. I have lain awake unable to sleep. The bottle I have taken brought wonderful relief in a week.

"In future I will highly recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder."
H. F. H.

Make up YOUR mind to have no more stomach trouble. Let Maclean Brand Stomach Powder stop the pain and put your stomach right. Get a bottle to-day, but be sure you DO get the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Beware of cheap Substitutes

You can tell the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, on which you can depend for quick and certain relief, by the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on both the bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. It is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

Look for the Signature—
Alex. C. Maclean

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

Telephone No. 22857
Post Box 232
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1055

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1937

ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

The Congress Working Committee will meet on Monday next to consider, among other things, the Viceroy's message to India. With regard to that message the Committee has to consider whether the assurances contained therein, together with such as the Governors might conceivably give to the Congress Party leaders on their own responsibility, can be interpreted as substantially satisfying the Congress demand: whether, if they cannot be so interpreted, the Committee should insist upon alternative conditions for acceptance of office within the terms of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee; whether it should drop the idea of a Gentleman's Agreement with its mutual obligations and advise acceptance without any obligations on the Congress Party; or whether it should reject office in any circumstances. The situation is thus practically what it was on the eve of the last A. I. C. C. meeting, when the idea of conditional acceptance had just been mooted by Gandhiji, with this difference that we now fairly know the British Government's mind on the conditions demanded by Congress.

Demand Not Conceded

The first of the four alternatives mentioned above can be disposed of easily. The Viceroy's message, however, charitably interpreted and however liberally supplemented by fresh assurances by Governors in the same strain, cannot be honestly regarded as substantially conceding the demand of the Congress. We shall not labour that point as it has been discussed thread-bare before. If for any reason the Congress is to waive its demand for an assurance, let it not be on the utterly wrong assumption that the assurance has been substantially given. Let Congress rather proceed with the clear knowledge that the British Government has deliberately refused to concede a demand which has been time and again described by Gandhiji and other leaders as both constitutional and indispensable. That knowledge will at least ensure the spirit of non-cooperation in the general policy towards the constitution, whatever may be the final decision on the question of office, which we have all along regarded as a detail, however, important.

More Suggestions

Assuming then that the Viceroy's message does not satisfy the Congress demand the next question is whether it is worthwhile at this stage to suggest alternative conditions, it being understood that the Working Committee can vary the conditions only within the terms of the A. I. C. C. resolution. In view of the fact that the idea of conditional acceptance of office maintained complete unity in the Congress ranks, much can be said in favour of alternative conditions, if there is a consensus in favour of the proposal and if it is agreed that in the event of the conditions not being accepted there should be no further discussion "ab initio" on the question of office, at any rate for the present. But during the last few days the situation has been a little complicated by the fact that several influential sections in the Congress, of well-known radical or even leftist persuasion, have openly suggested abandoning all negotiations for a Gentleman's Agreement which, they point out, must impose embarrassing obligations on the Congress Party inconsistent with the main idea of combating the Constitution. These sections accordingly suggest that Congress should accept office without any obligations on either side and use it, not in a spirit of co-operation, but with a view to ending the Constitution. The suggestion has its risks but cannot be summarily dismissed as being necessarily a surrender. It is obvious, however, that if the Working Committee supports the suggestion, it will have to be endorsed by the A. I. C. C.

Well Done

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on its adopting the resolution protesting against Lord Baden-Powell's recent insulting remarks on India's character and urging that "the Scout and Guide troops attached to the municipal schools should disaffiliate from the official Baden-Powell movement". The majority for the resolution was not as large as it could or should have been, but allowance must be made for the present composition of the House and Government's influence on several of its members. Moreover, some members seemed to have been under the impression that, if the resolution was passed, all the scout activities of the municipal schools would stop. But all that the resolution requires is that the Municipal Scout troops should be disaffiliated from the Baden-Powell organisation. They can be conducted independently or may be affiliated to a national organisation.

Another Challenge

The dark threat of the Italian paper, "Tribuna", is still to materialise—although materialise it certainly will. But in the meantime, every day brings confirmation of the Fascist International to help General Franco with enough resources so that he may score a quick, unfailing and smashing victory over the Government. Portugal has repudiated the Observation Scheme. The reason is obvious. A free Portuguese coast will enable Franco to receive supplies in men and munition without difficulty—it will be remembered that Portugal used to serve this purpose openly during the earlier stages of the conflict. Secondly Signor Mussolini has declared in the most decisive manner that the Italian Government cannot recall Fascist volunteers "and in the present circumstances won't do it". And, as if to drive the point further home, the gallant Duce actually charges Britain and France with breach of non-intervention and with having "openly helped the Spanish 'Reds'!" But apart from the question of Spain there is another aspect to Il Duce's outburst. He has been prolific of challenges—and successful ones too—to Britain during the last two years. But the present challenge is, we think, one of the most defiant and provocative. Will Britain bow before it also or will she stand up to it?

A Grave Situation

Is the Russo-Japanese tension, the gravity of which cannot be minimised, the beginning of the end. The Japanese excuse that three gun-boats invaded the Amur River and deliberately opened fire at the Japanese-Manchukuo forces guarding the Manchukuo frontier is much too absurd to deserve a moment's attention. In fact, Japanese ambitions and strategy as regards both China and Russia, are so well-known that no student of the history of Japanese aggression will hesitate to regard the firing on the Soviet gun-boat as another, but a much more serious, attempt to provoke a war with Russia. It may well be that Japan regards the present moment as most auspicious. The Army is in virtual control in Japan. There are internal difficulties in Russia, difficulties which must perforce render her comparatively weak. Germany, the open ally of Japan on the other hand is spoiling for a fight—she cannot hold out very much longer. France, which is still in the doldrums, is threatened with an internal menace, if she assists Russia, which is too serious to be ignored. And, most important of all, Britain has long been doing her best to create the open impression that she is more sympathetic towards the Fascist International than Democracy. One, however, wants desperately to hope that a war between Russia and Japan will be avoided. For such a war is bound sooner than later to involve the whole world in a horrible conflagration.

PORTUGAL & SPANISH NON-INTERVENTION

Analysis Of The Situation

(BY: "OBSERVATEUR.")

The latest Reuter's message regarding Portugal's attitude towards the British proposal to fill in the gap left by the withdrawal of Italo-German co-operation in the work of patrol duties imposed under a scheme of the Non-Intervention Committee, is characteristic of the position that that country has taken up throughout the proceedings of the Committee.

Unneighbourly Neighbour

While any co-operation that Portugal may be in a position to extend to the European powers is intrinsically unimportant, she certainly occupies a position of some importance not merely as a neighbouring country of Spain with a common frontier but one whose policy in the Spanish Civil war is bound to affect the situation of the conflict to some extent. It is only too obvious that the present Portuguese regime should have every sympathy for Franco and seek to translate it as best it could under the conditions created by the peculiar position of the country in its relations with Spain and Great Britain.

Reds and Republicans

It is a well-known fact that the warmest friendship is maintained between Franco and Salasar and the former may be even described as a protege of the Portuguese dictators. But more than the personal (and purely sentimental) relationship, the interests of the dictatorship demand that everything should be done, as far as lies in Portugal's power, to help Franco's success as even before the revolt started, the dictatorship always lived under the menace of 'Red' activities smuggled across the frontier from the Republican Spain. The Fascist Dictatorship regards it necessary for its very existence that Spain should join the Fascist bloc and would long have itself joined the active forces of this 'regeneration' if the pressure of Great Britain between whom and this country a historic alliance exists, were sufficiently relaxed.

Bombs In Portugal

The Portuguese Press (including the colonial), although it is strictly controlled in conformity with the practice of European fascism and the statements made from time to time by Salasar and his spokesman on the Non-Intervention Committee, leaves no doubt about this position. When, sometime ago, the Radio Club was bombed in Lisbon, the panic was intensified and an elaborate crusade against the 'Red' menace launched on a bigger scale. Salasar described the 'outrage' as the work of foreigners of the Red species and if any Portuguese took part in the demonstration he said, they were 'bad Portuguese.' It was, however, alleged that the Club was a hot-bed of Royalist insurgent intrigue and the Spanish Government had from time to time preferred definite charges of Portuguese help to the insurgents. Subsequently, Portugal had to close her frontier under the pressure of the Non-Intervention Committee and the credit of drawing her in the Committee's scheme goes to Great Britain.

Between Two Dangers

It will thus be seen that the unwillingness with which Portugal had eventually to fall in line with the Non-Intervention Powers arises from the false position she occupies and it would be interesting to see how she reacts to the next move of Italo-German plans in the Spanish conflict. Will Portugal, placed between the devil of the Red menace, which assumes such sinister aspect in the face of the internal situation, and the deep-sea of isolation brought on by a too open rupture with Great Britain, throw her lot with the Fascist powers? It does not seem likely at the present moment when the tactics of both Germany and Italy indicate the use of caution if not restraint, and Great Britain and France would appear not to give up the work of Non-Intervention in despair.

Our European Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Analysis Of Germany's Foreign Policy

PRAGUE, June 25.

The recent visit of the German Foreign Minister Baron Neurath to some of the South-Eastern European capitals and the idea of a trip to London, have brought to the fore-front the issue of German foreign policy, an issue towards which much attention has been directed ever since the coming to power of the Nazi regime with expansionist aims closely associated with it and a rapid and extensive re-armament intensifying in certain ways an internal strain that often forms a significant factor for move or urge towards an assertive policy in the foreign sphere.

Neurath's Trips

Neurath's new trips and turns have strengthened estimates of Germany's care to extension of hold in regard to Eastern Europe, and in relation to this, orientation to the line of understanding with Britain, carrying the motive of getting Britain to a stand helpful to the course of obtaining a freer hand in regard to Eastern Europe. Important leaders in Germany closely bound with the present regime, it would appear, incline to lay stress more on an activist policy in regard to Europe than on gaining of oversea colonial possessions in the period, though the latter idea is often underlined, carrying greatly the intention of serving as a pressure on Britain in the interests of Germany's European policy. The conception behind this move is the German idea to which the diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" gives expression this week in the sentence:—"Britain as a world power and Germany as a dominant European power". Herr Hitler himself conveys this thought when he writes in his well-known book "Mein Kampf" that "whereas England will allow Germany to be some power, France will not like to see Germany as any". By 'any' Herr Hitler means probably or apparently the dominant one he would like Germany to be. Behind this thought is the view that Great Britain though geographically an European power, politically is more an outer-European and greatly so an Asiatic one. German calculation in regard to this, though noted with care and consideration in important and concerned circles in Britain, meets from London with reserve as well, in view of reckonings of closer interplay of events in Europe and outside, with attention also to a longer perspective. Berlin, however continues with persuasions, professions, and often also show of pressure, to evidence and stress interest and care to the line of understanding with Britain.

German Objections

The move on the part of Germany towards strengthening relation with Italy has to a great extent been seen in accordance with the idea of pressure referred to above. London does not want a close German-Italian co-operation, without Britain having a hold over it. This is specially so as much uncertainty is associated with the Italian stand. Italian expansionist aims are looked upon as of near and direct concern to British Empire interests. The marked attention extended to Field Marshal von Blomberg the German War Minister on the occasion of his visit last month to England held, as viewed in quarters, the aim of giving a check to the course of development of closer German-Italian understanding as recently projected. Herr Hitler also in his book looks upon an understanding with Italy only greatly within the scope of one with Britain on which real emphasis is placed. There are also factors of rivalry in regard to South-Eastern Europe between Berlin and Rome. Signor Mussolini is not unaware of the calculated character of German approach to Italy, especially as calculations of pressure are also present on the side of Rome. His attention to the line of understanding with Germany still carries apart from the reaction of an internal strain also considerations of keeping good scope under both the alternatives of Germany's move in relation to Britain tending to satisfactory estimation in Berlin and Berlin coming to feel disappointment over it.

Anti-Czech Campaign

In connection with an aim related with Eastern Europe. Germany has been devoting attention or interest to carrying a campaign against Czechoslovakia and keeping efforts towards weakening of the idea of the Little Entente. Various campaigns directed against Czechoslovakia in association with Czechoslovakia's agreement with Russia and minority policy have failed to make the desired impress, in the face of Czechoslovakia maintaining well a stable regime with popular basis, recording good economic advance, and retaining, especially in comparison with many other States, a liberal and progressive minority policy, facts relating to which came to gain a bigger publicity in the trail of a German Press onslaught. At the moment, a new campaign has been started. The allegations of ill-treatment by Czechoslovak police by one Bruno Weigel, arrested on charge of conducting Nazi activities, upon release are employed to direct a fierce attack with threats as statements in papers like 'Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung' and 'Boersen Zeitung' and others show against Czechoslovakia, which is accused of employing 'barbarous' methods 'provocative' to Germany and these associated with Russian contact. In a dignified statement the allegations are denied by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau. Sources in Czechoslovakia also give some prominence to the fact, that although Weigel was released three weeks ago, his case should only now be brought up by Berlin when the idea of Neurath's visit to London turned up. The important Swiss moderate conservative daily 'Neue Zuricher Zeitung' considers that Berlin would appear to have thought that unpleasant reactions felt in circles over the recent sharp measures in Soviet Union as suited to be made use of for an attack on Czechoslovakia.

Prague Press Replies

Commenting on this attack the Czech daily 'Ceska Slovo' writes:—"Czechoslovakia has no 30th June, shooting while attempting to escape, and state of concentration camps. This Nazi campaign will also fail. It may, however, be possible that Berlin is preparing for a bigger campaign linked with

(Continued on page 9 Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOW TYPICAL!

If the Punjab Government are proud of the determined manner in which they are preserving continuity with the earlier regime, why should not their satellites be proud to do the same? Elsewhere will be found Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's letter to a friend in which the former describes how Miraben and Dr. Dharamvir were honoured with the company of a high C. I. D. official from the railway terminus to Dalhousie, how they were all preceded by another officer on a motor cycle and how a third policeman stopped them on the outskirts of Dalhousie to take down the name, address etc., of Miraben. Dr. Dharamvir may have been justly annoyed at all this attitude towards his distinguished guest. But the Punjab Government may argue that being responsible for Law and Order they were naturally anxious lest a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi visiting a hill station for recuperating her health was not really the harbinger of serious danger, violent or otherwise, to their Province. They are capable of it.

WILL THEY?

In a letter to the Government of India Sir Phiroze Sethna points out that the book "India Speaks", is as bad and offensive as its film version with the same title, banned in the British Empire, and urges that "in the interest of peace and tranquillity" the book must be promptly proscribed. As a rule we disapprove of a ban on 'bona fide' free expression of thought. But if the book is as offensive as it is said to be it must certainly be banned. Government have dealt drastically with many Indian publications of the most harmless character for the simple reason that their merits themselves may hasten Imperialist designs. But will they deal likewise with the book in question, which seems to be like "Mother India", Government's attitude towards which is too well known to be restated?

BRING THEM BACK

Raizada Hansraj, M.L.A., who was one of the non-official deputies to the Andamans to examine the conditions of the prisoners there, has issued a statement drawing public attention to the "agonies of the political prisoners". He points out that there are now about 316 political prisoners in the island, most of them belonging to Bengal. As the island was condemned as a penal settlement because of its climate by a Committee appointed by Government themselves, justice and humanity require that all the prisoners in the island should be brought back to India. If Governments here are bent upon making things deterrent enough to the prisoners, they know but too well how to do that in this very country. If the prisoners are doomed to die as such, let them not be grudged the satisfaction of dying on Indian soil.

AMAZING DECISION

Certain public-spirited gentlemen of Ankleshwar, a prosperous little town of Gujerat, formed themselves some months ago into a co-operative society for the purpose of supplying electricity to the town. The Society is under the guidance of responsible and experienced co-operative workers, and has the influential backing of a majority of Ankleshwar citizens. Besides, it prepared a scheme entirely in accord with the rules issued by the Co-operative Department. It is amazing to find, however, that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has summarily refused to register the Society, on the ground that such a concern is not likely to succeed! The Registrar gratuitously considers that the necessary business ability and technical knowledge would be lacking in such a concern and as such it will involve itself into financial difficulties. We are afraid that those fears are exaggerated, if not altogether misplaced. Instead of putting a damper on such an enterprise, the Registrar ought to have rather welcomed it, as providing a new field for the co-operative movement. A public utility should be controlled either by State or Municipality. Where this is not possible, a co-operative organisation should certainly be preferred to a capitalist one. A small town like Ankleshwar is, indeed, admirably suited for such an experiment, especially when the Society is assured of wide public support. The organisers of the Society have now appealed to the Minister in charge of the Department for a reconsideration of the decision, and it is to be hoped that their memorial will receive the attention it deserves.

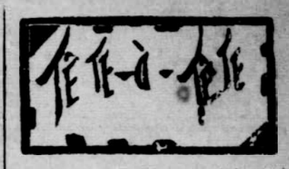
Sind For Sindhis ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the separation of Sind there has sprung up a movement for the demand of appointments of Sindhis only in all the Government departments in Sind. Not only that but there has also been a movement to remove non-Sindhis from their posts in Government departments in Sind.

We do not know if the Sind Government has acceded the demand of 'Sind for Sindhis.' But from the notice served on some of the servants in a Government Department it could be concluded that the Sind Government has agreed to such a policy. In one of the letters published in the press it is also mentioned that the Government of Bombay and the Government of Sind have issued clear orders that no non-Sindhi should be appointed in Sind as far as possible. It is hard to make out why the Bombay

(Continued on page 8 Col 7)



Through a Press statement Raizada Hansraj, refers to the "agonies of political prisoners" in the Andamans and appeals to Provincial Governors to bring them back from Sir Henry Craik's paradise.

We knew why the Government of India had declined to publish the Hansraj-Yamin Khan Report.

* * *

"Gone are the days when anyone could hood-wink the masses by false and plausible promises and stage-managed shows"—Mr. Md. Suleman Mitha, a Muslim League M.L.A.

How we wish certain distinguished "any-ones" could realise it too.

* * *

By the way Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru mustn't. It may be true, what he says about Mr. Jinnah's appeal (which in fact is one of the most amusing appeals we have ever read, coming as it does from Mr. Jinnah).

But Jawaharlal Nehru mustn't. He ought to realise that Mr. M. A. Jinnah enjoys certain prerogatives.

We don't propose to say more ——to-day.

And this applies also to the Junior Colleague who has rushed with a few hundred interesting words of his own on the subject.

* * *

In an election appeal Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, President, U. P. League Parliamentary Board says: "I hope the Muslims now fully realise the political exigency of nominating their own candidate to the legislatures. *This right we could win after great struggle.*

Shades of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali who, on the authority of his personal knowledge, described the original separate electorate deputation to Lord Minto as a "command performance."

* * *

Mr. M. R. Masani, the General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, intends, we see, to tour Malabar.

We hope he gives a wide berth to Moplahs lest he disturb the public peace and tranquillity of the Madras Executive.

* * *

"Manchukuo" has "strongly protested to the Soviet" for sinking a gun-boat belonging to the latter.

The next step should a stronger protest, if not declaration of war, for aggressive provocation offered by Russia to Japan in the shape of an aerial bombing of Biagoveschensk by Japanese aeroplanes.

* * *

And if it is the imminent approach of the "zero hour", Germany should demand compensation from Czechoslovakia for the latter's aggression by existing as an obstacle to Nazi aims.

And Italy and Germany should both send a joint ultimatum to Russia demanding satisfaction for the rebellious attitude of the people of Spain towards General Franco.

* * *

The Italian Government cannot withdraw Fascist volunteers from Spain and "in the present circumstances won't do it" declares Signor Mussolini anonymously and, to carry the war into the opponent's camp, accused Britain and France of having "openly helped the Spanish reds".

Messrs Neville Chamberlain and Anthony Eden must announce in the Commons that they are determined to meet this challenge—in a spirit of realism.

Or, in the alternative, satisfaction should be felt in British circles that much of the Non-Intervention system still remains.

* * *

Mr. Lloyd George insists that "the British Empire" could save the world if it (the great Empire, you know) "had a clear aim, a stead fast purpose and a readiness to take reasonable risks in the present in order to avoid certain catastrophe in the future."

Quite. But the trouble is about the "clear aim" of "the Empire".

* * *

For instance, Mr. Lloyd George believes that given those prerequisites, the histories of Manchuria, Abyssinia and Spain would have been different.

They might have been. But the clear aim of the Empire was that they shouldn't.

* *

Reports the Hyderabad correspondent:—

"Indian interests no less than Arab interests, are safe in the hands of European officers, said Prince Mohamed Bin Omer, Heir Apparent of Mukalla, (a sub-colony of Aden).

Now, what else could the Prince Heir Apparent have possibly said?

JINNAH SPEAKS WITH TWO VOICES?

Denies Jawahar's Charge

But Confirms It In "Khilafat"

BOMBAY, July 1.

Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, the President of the All India Muslim League has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Allahabad dated 30th June to the effect that I have issued an appeal addressed to the voters of the Jhansi-Jalaum-Haripur Muslim Rural Constituency where a bye-elections taking place for the Provincial Legislative Assembly. I have issued no statement of any kind whatever upto the present moment; nor have I seen the contents of the alleged statement which is attributed to me. I maintain what I have often said that the All-India Muslim League is a political organisation and we stand by the policy and programme and the basic principles enunciated by the All-India Muslim League.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says "that every person is entitled to preach and advocate the policy and programme of his party." But may I point out to him that a large body of Congressmen and a section of the Congress press, instead of placing before the public the policy and programme of the Congress and attacking and criticising the policy and the Programme of the Muslim League are resorting to misrepresentation and vilification of the Muslim League and all those who are connected with it by giving out slogans and catchwords such as that the Muslim League and all those connected with it stand for political slavery, that they are the allies of the British imperialistic power, that they are against national freedom and that they are all toadies and flunkies. I am personally attacked in a large section of the press and it is made out that I am the greatest enemy of India a rank communalist, that I stand unmasked in my true colours and that I am making a bid for leadership of the Musalmans.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

Is this the way of explaining to the people the policy and programme of the Congress? Is this how Congress proposes to establish mass contacts with Muslims? In my opinion this policy of mass contacts with Musalmans by Congress is fraught with very serious consequences. There is plenty of scope for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to improve his own people, the Hindus, as there is a lot of undesirable element amongst them. Similarly the Muslim League should do the same thing, as there is plenty of undesirable elements among the Musalmans.

Coming back to the question of personal attacks I shall give an instance. No less a person than the Secretary of the Indian National Congress gave an interview to the press. The interview is crooked, disingenuous and totally untrue. Mr. Kripalani in his statement dated May 19 said "Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points (one would have thought they were exhausted) having been granted by the foreign Government and guaranteed by the Congress, unless Musalmans relinquished them voluntarily, may we ask what more is needed."

I ask Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru if it is true that the Congress has guaranteed the fourteen points of the Muslims.

CHARGE AGAINST KRIPALANI

Mr. Kripalani referred to my Bombay speech of May 21, in which I said that in 1935 I spent four or five weeks holding conferences with Babu Rajendra Prasad, the then President of the Indian National Congress trying to get the Muslim point of view accepted at least by the Congress leaders, if not by Hindu Mahasubhaites. But I did not succeed. With reference to this speech I am accused that I have a short memory and in support of this accusation the Congress Secretary relied on a press message as his authority. Surely a man who has risen to the position of the Secretary of the Indian National Congress ought to know better than rely on press reports. The statement which I made in my speech is absolutely true and I repeat it.

At times it is very difficult to say who are Congress leaders and who are Mahasabha Leaders, for the line of demarcation between the two with regard to a large number of them is very thin indeed.

Neither Babu Rajendra Prasad nor I had any authority to come to a binding agreement, as the talks were naturally subject to confirmation by the Congress and the Muslim League. Babu Rajendra Prasad tried to ascertain the concensus of opinion among Congress and Hindu Mahasabha leaders regarding the formula, which he himself had approved but it was found that not only the Hindu Mahasabha leaders rejected it out of hands but even a certain section of influential Congress leaders were deadly opposed to the formula, which, therefore, had to be dropped, as it was useless to proceed further."—A. P.

The "Khilafat Daily" in its issue dated the 30th June, publishes a statement over the signature of Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah. The following is a verbatim translation of the statement which appears under the caption "Message to the Musalmans of Bundelkhand by Mohamed Ali Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League and Muslim League Parliamentary Board".

"The secret of the power and progress of human beings and nations lies in their unity and organisation, and their deciding of their policies after mutual consultation. This is the injunction of Allah to Musalmans, by following which non-Muslims have become powerful and progressive. It is to be regretted that the Musalmans who gave this message to the whole world have themselves become dormant.

"My only object in organising the Muslim League, and the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, and putting forward the programme for the "Nazm" (Organisation) of Musalmans and all such movements is that Musalmans should unite among themselves, as they have been ordered to do by God and his Prophet and should carry out their programme after mutual consultations. They should hold fast to the string of Allah and they should not be disunited. Thank God our efforts are proving fruitful. Our success and progress is becoming an eye-sore to the enemies of Islam. They want to frighten and bully us. Their putting up a candidate for the bye-election from Bundelkhand in opposition to the Muslim League candidate Mr. Rafiuddin is also one of such efforts.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and other leaders of the Muslim League will visit Bundelkhand and they will explain to you, all matters in detail. I am also longing to meet you all. I want that every single Musalman of Bundelkhand should become a member of the Muslim League to strengthen our unity and organisation. They should decide all matters after mutual consultation, and the vote of every Muslim should be cast in favour of that promising young Muslim Maulavi Rafiuddin Barat-Law, the nominee of the Muslim League,

so that it will mean a crushing reply to the non-Muslim organisation and in future it will not dare to interfere in the affairs of Musalmans.

All Muslim brothers inhabiting Bundelkhand should promise to accept this appeal of mine. I assure you in my capacity as the President of the Muslim League and the Muslim League Parliamentary Board, that God willing the Shariat Islami special rights of Musalmans, their culture and their language will be saved from the interference of outsiders. Wassalam.

(Sd.) MOHAMED ALI JINNAH.

RISE ABOVE COMMUNALISM

Sarojini Naidu's Call To Hyderabad Youth

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn) July 1.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an impassioned plea for Hindu-Muslim unity when she delivered the inaugural address at the Nizam College this evening. Nawab Mirzayar Jung Bahadur, Law Member, Nizam's Executive Council, presided.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Naidu observed that Hyderabad State stood for communal concord and it was a proud privilege for her to belong to that State. Dealing with questions of majority and minority she said as long as this feeling existed amongst the people they would not only divide themselves but do not form a nation and, therefore, she appealed to the youth to come forward and work as citizens of the State hand in hand, without any distinction of community or creed.

The speaker next referred at great length to ideals of youth and remarked that youth should widen their mental horizon and learn to associate their future destiny with the destinies of India and the world at large.

Referring to women, Mrs. Naidu observed that they should be treated on equal footing as men and concluded by making an appeal to men and women to make unity their goal and ideal and work for the progress of the country.

JUTE AND MATCH WORKERS STRIKE

Jawahar Appeals For Public Support To Their Demands

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement:—

"It will be remembered that two months ago the Jute industry in Bengal was convulsed by a gigantic strike of jute workers. This strike developed till it involved 200,000 men and the Government of Bengal tried in various ways to suppress the strikers. There was firing and orders under the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent entry of Labour leaders in the strike areas. Still the strike grew and for many weeks workers carried on in spite of much suffering. There was great public sympathy for the strikers for their demands were reasonable and it was notorious that their working and living conditions were thoroughly bad, while enormous dividends had been paid by the Industry in the past. Ultimately in May last the strike was called of on the assurance being given by the Bengal Ministry that relief would be given. I understand that nothing has been done so far to give relief and sufferings of workers continue There is continuous ferment among them and it is right that public should support them now as before and insist on the promises made to them being kept. Hundreds of thousands of poor workers are involved. We may not ignore their appeal for help.

SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS.

"There is another strike to which I would like to call public attention. This is in Dhubri Match Factory in Assam. Many will remember the strike last year at the Ambernath Match Factory near Bombay and the heroic struggle of workers there. Both these factories belong to the great Swedish Match Trust and it is a scandal that our workers should be crushed by these foreign trusts and should be supported in this by Government Dhubri strike arose out of a lock-out and it began as early as December 1936

"A remarkable feature of this strike is the action taken by the Government officials. They have issued orders under section 17, Act V of 1861 and appointed many strikers as special constables who have to work as such without pay and against their will. Legality of this is doubtful but whether it is legal or not it is a monstrous procedure to attempt to crush the strike in this way The strike concerns only 350 workers but in its way it is typical one in which respective roles of the workers a foreign trust and Government are clearly brought out

"The prolonged nature of the strike has brought much suffering to the workers and I trust that they will receive every sympathy and support from public and from Congressmen in particular"—United Press

Will Spanish Civil War Be Prolonged?

FATE OF NON-INTERVENTION IN BALANCE

Italo-German Doubts Of Impartiality Of British Intentions

LONDON, July 1.

If the Franco-British offer to close the gap in the Spanish naval control due to the Italo-German withdrawal is not accepted at to-morrow's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, Britain and France will probably reserve their attitude towards the whole policy of Non-Intervention.

Bone Of Irritation

The British offered to undertake the patrol of the Spanish Mediterranean coast, entailing great expense and inconvenience, and to accept neutral observers on British Control ships. The bone of irritation is consequently felt to be the Italo-German doubts cast on the impartiality of British intentions.

Serious Consequences

The raising of Non-Intervention would be likely to prolong the civil war indefinitely through the free supply of arms to both sides by land and sea.—Reuter.

IF NAVAL CONTROL GAP IS NOT FILLED

RUGBY, July 1.

To-morrow's meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee, at which a definite decision is expected on the Anglo-French offer to fill the gap in the observation scheme caused by German and Italian withdrawal from sea patrol work is awaited with growing interest in view of the importance of the issues involved, for it is recognised here that control is an essential feature of Non-Intervention.

The suggestion appears to be canvassed in Rome that it might be possible to combine a measure of Non-Intervention without naval control with the granting of belligerent rights. There is no likelihood whatever of Britain and France agreeing to such a combination. Such an agreement would be definitely partial in its working since the French frontier would continue to be closed while General Franco could be expected to gain much advantage from his belligerent rights at sea, and there could be no confidence in the proper observation of Non-Intervention at sea without a naval patrol.

PROBLEM BEFORE COMMITTEE

It must not, therefore, be assumed that France and Britain will be willing to continue the naval patrol, and Britain may be expected to reserve her offer to close the gap to the Non-Intervention Committee, and they will reserve their attitude towards Non-Intervention as a whole. Certain changes in the situation might well be anticipated, and Germany and Italy are no doubt aware how easily arms could reach the Spanish Government, if Non-Intervention was abandoned. Britain and France wish Non-Intervention to continue. It will not be their fault if it does not.

As regards the granting of belligerent rights it must be remembered that the presence of foreigners in the fighting in Spain distinguishes this civil war from an ordinary civil war. If these foreigners were to begin to go the position for belligerent rights might be different.—B. O. W.

British Press On Italo-German Attitude

RUGBY, June 30.

British newspapers are extremely critical of the German and Italian attitude towards the Franco-British offer to assume together sea observation and patrol of Spanish coasts. Considerable impatience is displayed at the insinuation that the offer—made as a sequel to the German and Italian withdrawal from that part of the scheme—hides some ulterior motive and will not be put into effect with impartiality.

If any proof were required that the offer was based on strict impartiality and solely as a contribution—involving incidentally, additional expense and effort—to European appeasement, it is provided by the readiness of France and Britain to carry foreign observers on warships engaged in patrol work.

This offer when made at yesterday's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee appeared to make little appeal to the German and Italian Ambassadors, although it was appreciated by the representatives of the other States and is the subject of favourable comment in the United States and the European countries, which have a free press. It is hoped that the German and Italian attitude will have been modified by the next Friday's meeting of the Committee or that at least a practical alternative to the proposals will be forthcoming from their representatives.—B.O.W.

"OPENLY HELPED SPANISH REDS"

Duce's Allegation Against Britain And France

ROME, July 1.

Charges that Britain and France have not observed non-intervention in Spain but openly helped the Spanish "Reds" are made in an unsigned article in Sgr. Mussolini's newspaper "Popolo d'Italia" believed to have been written by Sgr. Mussolini.

The writer states that recall of foreign volunteers is so complicated as to be impossible. As for Italian volunteers they were not sent by the Government. The Government therefore has not the means to recall them. They were dependent on General Franco. "The Italian Government cannot do it and in the present circumstances won't do it."

The writer declares that Italian volunteers went to Spain because it was necessary to give General Franco proof of their solidarity against anti-Fascism. Not to have accepted the Reds' challenge would have been suicide.—Reuter.

6 PERSONS TO HANG FOR TREASON

LERIDA, July 1.

Following the discovery of a daring plot to betray the Spanish Government through its air forces, three Flight Lieutenants and three others were sentenced to death for attempting to influence pilots to fly aeroplanes to insurgents.—Reuter.

CATALOGUE OF BOOTY CAPTURED BY REBELS

ST. JEANDELUZ, July 1.

Impressive catalogue of booty captured by the Nationalists in the recent Biscay offensive comprises 220 guns, 265 trench motors, 671 machine-guns, 553 light machine-guns, 47,215 rifles, 18 million cartridges, 60,000 big shells, 25 new tanks, 100 other tanks, 123 armoured cars and lorries.—Reuter.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS

VALENCIA, June 30.

Seven warships of unknown nationality staged a naval demonstration off Minorca last night according to a Government communique.—Reuter.

Corporation Answers Libel On India

(Continued from page 1.)

said the words imputed to him and read some passages from Lord Baden-Powell's book "Scouting in India" in which he had placed noble ideals before scouts. He emphatically stated that "Bande Mataram" was allowed to be sung by the municipal scouts and Indian scouts and once in 1927 in a Jambouri Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, stood in attention when "Bande Mataram" was sung. Besides, this Jana Gana Mana is also allowed to be sung.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji also appealed to the House to accept the denial of Lord Baden-Powell and not to scrap the Municipal Scout movement which was built up after years of strenuous efforts.

UNDER INDIAN CONTROL

Prof. V. G. Rao appealed to the House not to scrap the Municipal Scouts movement. During Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Bombay as well as the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan the Municipal Scouts were on duty as guards of honour. It was under the control of Indians and had nothing to do with England.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked why Lord Baden-Powell did not prosecute the reporter who sent distorted report of his speech.

Mr. M. U. Rajab thought that if Lord Baden-Powell had made insulting remarks, he should apologise for it.

MUNICIPALISE MOVEMENT

Mr. S. K. Patil said that the amendment of Mr. Masani showed that they had every sympathy with the movement but it must be nationalised. It had vast potentialities of service in this country; they did not run down the movement, but they desired that the movement should stop taking inspiration from the headquarters.

Let the movement be municipalised and let the premier institution, the Bombay Municipality, set an example to the rest of India, so that the country also might nationalise the whole movement.

Mr. P. W. Wagh asked if those members connected with the Scout movement could vote on this subject. The Mayor ruled that as they were not financially interested in the movement, they could vote.

RIDICULOUS AMENDMENT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh considered the amendment moved by Prof. Sorab R. Davar as ridiculous. No committee was necessary to decide whether it was a point of honour or not.

It was true that there was a section in the country, which almost always supported or went out of its way to support the officials. But since 1919, a new India had arisen, a self-respecting and a national India had come to the forefront,—irrespective of whether that section belonged to the Congress or not, he was sure, they would all realise their duty.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas opposing the original motion and Mr. Masani's amendment, said that the Scout movement was a world movement and it would be unwise to disaffiliate the movement in India. The Scout movement was intended to bring about a spirit of universal brotherhood and to become a sort of junior League of Nations (cries of "utopia"). He as a true scout accepted the explanation of Lord Baden-Powell. Lord Baden-Powell, who gave such a movement to the world could not but be a great man, and this movement would provide a solution to the world problems.

MASANI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

The Mayor then called upon the mover to reply.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that he carefully followed the broadcast speech last Sunday, of Lord Baden-Powell, but he was disappointed.

Prof. Davar's amendment was put to vote and declared lost, 30 voting for and 35 against.

The amendment of Mr. M. R. Masani was then put to vote and declared carried, 42 voting for and 37 against.

A poll was demanded and the result showed that 43 voted for and 34 against the amendment.

The amended resolution was put to vote as a substantive proposition and was declared carried, 43 voting for and 14 against.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

DIVISION LIST

AYES:

The following members voted for the amendment of Mr. M. R. Masani:—

Alla Rakhia Abba, B. G. Parelkar, Cooverji J. Shah, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. D. G. Tendulkar, D. S. Babrekar, E. R. Heerjibehedin, G. N. Desai, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, G. G. Morarji, G. A. Single, Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh, G. V. Kapadia, Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Hussein Beg Mahomed, I. S. Patel, Dr. J. N. Choksey, Jethmal Narandas, K. G. Tambe, K. F. Nariman, K. T. Shah, K. H. Goregaoker, Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, M. L. Dahanukar, M. I. Rowjee, Dr. Malinibai Sukhtankar, M. N. Talpade, Mathuradas Tricumjee, M. E. Serang, M. U. A. Rasool, M. U. Rajab, Mohanlal M. Desai, Nagindas T. Master, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, P. W. Wagh, R. K. Vaidya, S. K. Patil, S. L. Silam, Shivdas, C. Thakkar, S. C. Joshi, Soonderdas Morarji and Y. G. Pandit.

NOES:

The following members voted against the amendment:—

Abdulla Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, A. P. Sabavalla, B. S. N. Cooper, B. N. Karanjia, G. E. Bennet, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. J. A. Collaco, Haji Hashem Ahmed Basar, H. T. Noorani, Sir Ishwardas Laxmidas, Dr. Homi F. Pavry. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir J. B. Bomon-Behram, Mrs. Khadija Shufi Tyebji, Mr. Mancherjee E. Joshi, M. A. Karanjawalla, M. A. Dabholkar, M. M. Killedar, Mahomedali Allabux, Meyer Nissim, Sir P. C. Sethna, P. G. Solanki, R. S. Asavle, S. K. Barodawala, S. C. Cambata, S. K. Bole, W. R. G. Smith, Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, Sultan M. Chinoy, Prof. V. G. Rao, V. N. Chandavarkar and C. P. G. Wade.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, and Prof. S. R. Davar remained neutral.

PASSENGER CONFERENCE TO REGULATE RATES

LONDON, June 30.

A Passenger Conference of practically all steamship lines engaged in Far Eastern trade was formed with objects of friendly co-operation between the members for coordination of action in regard to sailings, passage rates, etc.

The Conference comprises of British, American, French, Dutch, Italian, German and Japanese lines.—Reuter.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL PORTAL PROMOTED

LONDON, July 1.

Air Vice-Marshal Portal has been promoted Director of Organisation of Air Ministry with effect from October 1.—Reuter.

Free Masons Honour King

LONDON, June 30.

Albert Hall presented a memorable scene for special Grand Lodge of the United Grand Lodge of England to invest the King as a Past Grand Master.

It is the first time that any King of England attended a masonic meeting after accession. Nine thousand free masons from all parts of the Empire gave the King an enthusiastic welcome.

GOLD OUTPUT PROBLEM

LONDON, June 30.

Sir John Simon told the House of Commons that he would "gladly consider" the suggestion made in the course of a debate that the Government should approach the South African Government and suggest that in effect, the output of gold be temporarily regulated.

The House of Commons passed the second reading without division the Bill providing increase of exchange equalisation account.—Reuter.

Govt. Victory In Bye-Election

LONDON, July 1.

The Government retained Saint Ives, Cornwall, where the vacancy was due to Mr. Runciman's elevation to the peerage, by a narrow majority after a recount.

Beechman (Liberal National) 13,044;

Isaac Foot (Liberal) 12 834.—Reuter.

EARNING OF RAILWAS SHOW INCREASE

SIMLA, July 1.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the period ending June 20 amount to 251 lakhs or 18 lakhs more than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year or 17 lakhs more than actuals for the corresponding period of 1936-37 and 14 lakhs more than actuals for the corresponding period of 1935-36. The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to June 20 amount to 22.01 crores or 135 lakhs more than actuals for the previous year and 208 lakhs more than actuals for 1935-36.—A.P.

FLARES' WINS

Princess Of Wales Stakes Results

LONDON, July 1.

The Princess of Wales Stakes run at New Market over a distance of one mile and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

FLARES (Jones)	1
VALERIAN (Weston)	2
MONUMENT (Beasley)	3

Six ran. Won by a shorthead. Three lengths separated the second and the third horses. The Winner was trained by Boyd Rochfort.

The following were the starting prices: 11 to 2 Flares, 6 to 4 Valerian and 5 to 1 Monument.—Reuter's Special.

"No New Heaven And No New Earth"

Jamnadas Mehta Explains Ministry Programme To "Progressives"

"The programme of the present Bombay Ministry may not come up before the Legislature meeting on the 19th of July at all, because the Congress Working Committee is meeting at Wardha on the 5th and 6th of this month and it might decide upon acceptance of office. I hope and trust that it does decide in favour of acceptance of office," said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay in the course of his speech on "the Programme of the Bombay Ministry" delivered on Thursday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel to a joint gathering of the members of the European and Indian Progressive Groups.

Mr. C. P. G. Wade, Chairman of the European Progressive Group who was in the chair, in introducing the Speaker of the evening to the audience, referred to the aims of the Progressive Groups and said that one of their chief aims was to provide their members with facilities for hearings the views of leading men and women of the present day on important subjects and the Progressive Groups had always endeavoured to provide a platform for leaders of various parties and movements. By hearing a variety of speeches they hoped to gain that experience of present day affairs which would enable them to form their own conclusions which in turn would be of use to the members of the groups and India in future.

"ASSURANCES CANNOT BE GIVEN"

In case the Congress decided upon accepting offices, Mr. Mehta ventured to state that their programme would substantially be the same as that of the present Ministry. Referring to the question of assurances demanded by the Delhi A.I.C.C. resolution, the Speaker said that the majority in the Legislature was the best assurance that any party can have. The Congress had wasted three months unnecessarily and threatened to waste three more years in barren controversy. Every authority had stated that the assurance demanded could not be given. The Act was there for what it was worth.

"FULL APPROVAL OF GOVERNOR"

Referring to the programme of the Bombay Ministry the Speaker said that it represented the common will of those who were in charge of the administration of the Presidency. The Ministry when it accepted office was under no illusion about the possibilities under the Government of India Act. They did not expect to bring a new heaven or a new earth in the Presidency. What had frightened many people was Section 52 of the Government of India Act and the programme that had been adopted by the Bombay Ministry with the full approval of the Governor of Bombay was such that the Governor would not be required to use his special responsibilities under that Section. Ignore that Section till one has to face it. For the Bombay Ministry that Section did not exist in the Act

MONEY NEEDED

The Speaker referred to the various items in the Programme of the Bombay Ministry namely, spread of education, helping the peasantry, prohibition, public health, etc., and said that these items could be effectively put through without the special responsibilities of the Governor coming into force. The programme would be placed before the Bombay Legislature when it meets at Poona on July 19. Government intended to spend 165 lakhs of rupees for the uplift and help of the poor peasant, on education, etc. The Speaker thought that it was a pity that the programme of the Ministry should not have been considered on its merits. For putting into effect the above items in the programme the Ministry wanted money and they hoped to get it from those who had it and did not propose to tax those who have already been overburdened. He did not want to tell the House what were the several items of taxation that he proposed to impose as that would be giving away the Budget secrets. He hoped that the public and the members of the Legislature would consider the Budget proposals with a spirit of patriotism, as the money that was being demanded was for the betterment of their own people of the Province.

Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala, Vice-President of the Indian Progressive Group, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair agreed with the speceh of Mr. Wade regarding the aims of the groups.

GRAIN DEALERS PROTEST

Against Excessive Charge For Stamping Weights

The Hon. Managing Secretary of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, says:—

"I beg to invite the immediate attention of your Chamber to the notification of the Government of Bombay and beg to say that the charges proposed to be fixed by them for stamping all kinds of weights and measures in use by all classes of traders are very high and hence they require to be satisfactorily reduced.

Now when the Government have themselves invited objections and suggestions from the Public on the aforesaid notification and as the question is affecting all classes of merchants, traders and others using any kind of weights, measures and scales, etc., in this City and moffusil, I request your Chamber to take up this question as soon as possible and do the needful in the matter.

REMISSION IN CANAL LEVY

Bengal Irrigation Minister Plans To Improve Assessment

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The "United Press" understands that the Minister-in-Charge of Irrigation is contemplating substantial remission, amounting to over a lakh of rupees, on the Damodar Canal levy. This remission will be conditional upon payment of the arrears due within a specified time.

In order to minimise errors and improve the standard of assessment in future, the Hon'ble Minister, it is learnt, is also thinking of introducing a system of automatic check by two independent agencies.

It is further understood that the agriculturists concerned will also be given facility of ventilating their grievances in time on the basis of the actual benefit derived from the supply of water per holding.—United Press.

PLAN TO OVERTHROW BURMESE MINISTRY

Opposition Party To Measure Strength In House Of Representatives

RANGOON, June 29.

At the forthcoming session of the House of Representatives to be held in August, it is now almost definite that attempts will be made to overthrow the Ministry by means of a no-confidence motion to be tabled by the Opposition. The Opposition is carrying on private negotiations with members belonging to no party as well as those who are likely to side with them and according to the latest talk the Opposition strength is about 60 and their success now lies on the attitude the Europeans will take. At the last occasion they remained neutral and, if they remain so this time also, there is likely to be a tug of war between the Ministry and the Opposition.

It is further gathered that such a motion can be moved in the Senate (Upper House) also.—United Press.

U. P. ELECTION PETITIONS

LUCKNOW, July 1.

Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Minister of Revenue and Agriculture, U. P. Government, is one of the 18 members recently elected to the U. P. Legislature, against whom an election petition will be heard before a tribunal. Twenty-seven election petitions were originally filed, of which one was withdrawn, due to the death of Mr. Salimahmed Khan (Jhansi), one abated due to the death of the petitioner, Mr. Gauri-Shanker Prasad, and seven were dismissed consisting of six in the Assembly against Messrs. Sampurnanand (Benares), Harparasad Singh (Banda), Bansidhar Mirsa (Ghazipur), K. B. Muhd Razakhan (Ghazipur, K. B. Muhd Razakhan (Bareilly), Raja Muhdahmed Alikhan (Sultanpur) and one in the Council namely Mr. R. S. Rupchand Jain (Cawnpore).

The petitions will be heard at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Moradabad, Aligarh, Saharanpur, and Azamgarh. The dates will be announced by the respective tribunals.—A. P.

OPPOSITION'S PROTEST FAILS

Punjab Ministerialists Carry Grant For Secretaries

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Once more did the Opposition though it had a fairly strong case find itself overpowered by Ministerialist Party's strength of numbers in the Punjab Assembly. In vain did legal luminaries on the Opposition benches protest against the budget grant for Parliamentary Secretaries as unconstitutional, illegal and improper. Their contention was that the proper procedure according to strict interpretation of Government of India Act was to make the statutory provision by legislation.

In vain did Sir Gokulchand Narang plead that without knowing the number of Secretaries and their duties it was not possible for the House to give an enlightened vote. Three Ministers—not to mention the Advocate-General, who argued the legal issue, but had nothing to do with the budget—came forward with the Government's case.

SIR SIKANDAR'S PLEA.

Sir Sikandar refused to pursue the legal hare, as he called it, but tried to win sympathy of the House by mentioning how hard-worked he was—that he had to sit till two every night to cope with his work. As to the number and duties of Secretaries he said he had come to no decision. The only consolation he could offer was he could have easily done worse by making the amount a charge on Provincial Revenues and turned it into a non-votable item, but in his desire to be democratic had avoided such a course. The cut motion as expected was defeated by a heavy majority. Unusual clam prevailed throughout to-day's proceedings inpleasant contrast to the warcries which resounded in Chamber on Tuesday. After the morning's happy compromise, which found both the Premier and Speaker and vying with each other to meet the Opposition's demand regarding the appointment of the Marshal atmosphere seemed dramatically to change.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

Strengthening Of Monsoon Causes Floods

POONA, July 1.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending June 30:—

The Bay storm, which centred near Cox's Bazar on the morning of 23rd moved northwards to Chittagong. While moving further north-westwards on the following day it weakened to a depression, which remained practically stationary over the East Bengal coast for the next 36 hours. It intensified at the same time and then began to travel westwards as a deep depression trough reaching a position near Jubbulpore by the morning of 29th. During the next 24 hours the depression moved in a north-westerly direction and centred near Kotah, east Rajputana on the 30th morning. It caused locally heavy rain along and near its track. In association with this disturbance the monsoon has been vigorous in lower Burma generally throughout the week Bengal between 24th and 25th, Orissa and Chota Nagpur for the next two days and extended into the central parts of the country and east Rajputana during the latter part of the week.

FLOODS IN KATHIAWAR.

A central Arabian Sea depression off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts on the 24th morning slowly travelled northwards and merged into the seasonal low by 28th. It caused the strengthening of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea with locally heavy falls in Konkan and Gujarat between the 24th and 26th as a result of which floods occurred in Kathiawar causing damage to life and property. The monsoon was also active in Malabar and Upper Burma throughout the week. Thundershowers or rain also occurred locally in the rest of the Punjab, Kashmir and North West Frontier Province for many days. Temperatures were appreciably above normal in north Bengal, Bihar and east United Provinces on the 24th extreme between 26th and 29th and below normal in west Central Provinces on 24th west Central India, 24th and 30th, south east Punjab on 28th and east Gujarat on 30th.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Heavy Rain Fall Warning For United Provinces And Punjab

POONA, July 1.

The depression near Kotah yesterday moved North-Westwards and is merging into seasonal low. It caused vigorous monsoon in Gujarat and strong monsoon in East Rajputana and extended the monsoon into Sind and United Provinces. The monsoon had also been vigorous in Malabar and Assam and active in the Central Provinces and West Central India. Thunderstorms or rain have also occurred locally in East and North Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Madras coast. Bombay, Deccan and Konkan and at a few stations along the North West Frontier, Kashmir and South-East Madras.

Temperatures were appreciably below normal in East Gujarat, West Central India and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mussoorie, 6 inches; Deesa 5, Silchar, Surat 4; Dehra Dun, Bahraich, Mahableshwar, 3; Cherrapunji, Jagdalpur, Bhuj, Rawalpindi, Badin, Calicut, Mercara 2; Lucknow, Hyderabad (Sind), Dwarka, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Khandala, Trivandrum 1 1/2; Port Blair, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Jubbulpore, Miranshah, Ahmedabad, Mangalore, 1.

FORECAST

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Assam, West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat and along the West Coast of the Peninsula and will extend in West Rajputana and East and North Punjab.

Rainfall will occur locally in Bombay Deccan, West Central India, Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, South-West Punjab and Kashmir and along the North West Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue locally in and near the Punjab and United Provinces hills during the next 48 hours.—A.P.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Accompanied by strong gusts of wind, heavy showers fell early this morning.

Inquiries made at Colaba Observatory indicate that the present squally weather will continue if the monsoon wind drifts in the western direction, instead in the north It is now too early to say definitely in which direction the winds will move.

The following is the weather report for the last 24 hours:

Colaba: 0.44. Total 18.76".
St. George's 0.20. Total 28.41"
J. J. Hospital: 0.38. Total 23.96"
Matunga: 0.60. Total 21.91"

Temperature:—
Maximum 87.3 degrees.
Minimum 71.4 degrees.

Humidity 83 per cent. The weather is considered to be fairly normal

DUST STORM HAVOC IN SIND

KARACHI, July 1.

Reports of a duststorm accompanied by smart showers have been received from several centres in Sind.

At Hyderabad a portion of the telephone lines was damaged, while at Karachi thunder and lightning affected electric lighting in certain quarters.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-7-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.3 degrees 0.8 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.4 degrees 0.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 246 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Rain in 24 hours 0.44 inches
Total rainfall during the month 0.44 inches
Total rainfall during the year 19.32 inches
Weather remark: Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-7-1937

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.78 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Congress Leaders For Wardha

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, members of the Congress Working Committee will leave for Wardha on Saturday to attend the momentous meeting of the committee.

Sjt. B. G. Kher Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature, will leave the next day to be present at the deliberations of the committee on the office question and will place the Bombay Congress legislators' view point before the committee.

As the question of the election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures is to be considered by the Working Committee at the instance of Mr. K. F Nariman, it is considered possible that Mr Nariman might be summoned to be present at Wardha when the question will be discussed by the committee.

BIHAR LEADER TO WARDHA

PATNA July 1.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Shri Krishnasingh, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly, are leaving for Wardha on Saturday to attend the Working Committee meeting.—A P.

Abdul Bari To Help Nisar Ahmed Sherwani

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI July 1.

According to intimation received from the Provincial Congress Committee Prof. Abdul Bari, Congress Leader of Bihar is arriving shortly with a large contingent of workers to assist Mr. Nisar Mahomed Sherwani in his Jhansi-Jalaun bye-election campaign Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving here on July 11.

News from Indore states that Rani Harkabai, great grandmother of present Ruler, supposed to be the oldest member of the family expired. She was the wife of the late Tukoji Rao, who ruled from 1844.

DETENU RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting to-night constituted the Detenu Relief Committee, consisting of about 70 Congressmen of the City and Province.

The Committee, whose main object will be to secure employment for Detenus when released and will grow up a detailed programme shortly.—A.P.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

Allegations Against Calcutta Municipal Congress Association

CALCUTTA, July 1.

It is understood that Mr. Jalauddin Hashemy, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation and a member of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, submitted a statement at to-night's meeting of the B.P.C.C. demanding an enquiry into the affairs of the Congress Municipal Association, alleging that the President of the Association, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, had deviated from the policy laid down by the late Mr. C. R. Das regarding the representation of Muslims on the Standing Committees, that the Association had joined hands with the European Group in the matter of election of Councillors to certain Non-Statutory Committees, that the Association had given a place of honour to such Muslims as were nominated by the Government or systematically opposed Congress policy, to the exclusion of Congress Muslim Councillors, and that the Association had refused to recognise the rightful claim of Muslims to Corporation services.

This development follows the scenes at the Corporation meeting last night when, following a heated debate, the Muslim Group led by Mr. Hashemy threatened to walk-out of the meeting, which was engaged in electing the Corporation representatives to non-Statutory bodies.—A.P.

Traffic Suspended Due To Breaches

MEHSANA, July 1.

The Divisional Superintendent, wires under to-day's date as follows:—

Due to breaches on the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway in the Patan-Kakosi section all description of traffic has been suspended until further notice. Traffic from Meshana to Patan and Harij has been diverted via Katosan road and Chanasma due to breaches between Dhinoj and Manund Road. All traffic between Ambliasan and Vijapur has been resumed as usual.—A. P.

Revision Settlement in Barrage Area

KARACHI, June 30.

The Associated Press is officially informed that the Government desire it to be known that it is not their intention to pass orders on the recent revision settlement reports of Talukas in the Barrage area before the expiry of the revenue year 1936/37, and that they intend to obtain views of the Sind Legislative Assembly on the subject before passing final orders on the revision proposals.—A. P.

'Plane Auctioned To Realise Debts

RANGOON, June 29.

A puss moth aeroplane worth over Rs. 10,000 was auctioned on Saturday at the Insein Court for Rs. 1,850, the buyer being Mr W Penn, Managing Director of Watson and Son Ltd. The 'plane belonged to Mr. V.R.M.A.R.M. Avadaiyappa Cheetyar of Madras who left the 'plane at Mingaladon aerodrome a couple of years ago. As the housing dues were not realised a civil suit was filed in the Insein court and this led to the auction.—United Press.

SIND FOR SINDHIS?

(Continued from page 6)

Government should issue such an order.

I think Sind Government must clear its position. No Provincial Government can adopt such a policy.

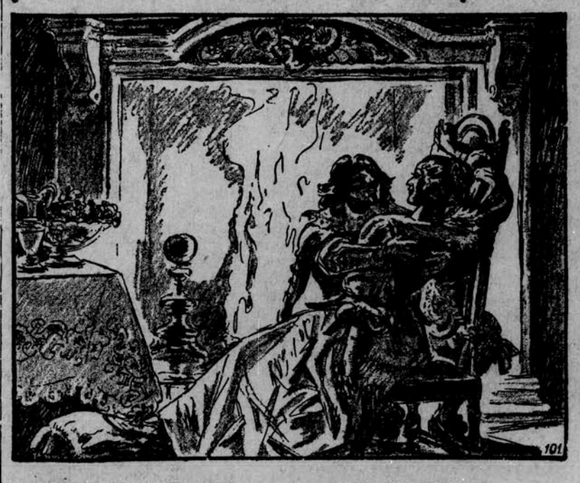
If any person having stayed in Sind for six months only paying a monthly rent not below Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) has a right to vote for his representative in the Provincial Legislature or has a right to be a legislator himself i.e. a part of the Government himself, how can he then be denied the right of being a servant of the Government?

Such an agitation as 'Sind for Sindhis' must be immediately stopped and any action of an officer helping such an agitation must be severely dealt with by the Government. Government should see that claims for services should be considered on merits only.—Yours, etc.,

BHADRASHANKAR BHATT.

Karachi, June 25.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



PLAYING WITH FIRE

For a young man like D'Artagnan it could not but seem an adventure to enjoy the favour of such a rich and distinguished lady. It flattered his masculine vanity. Her beauty had an irresistible fascination for him, and as soon as he was separated from her he felt compelled to hurry back to her. Besides, his astuteness told him that here was a mystery that he simply had to clear up, for he was well aware that the lady was the cardinal's spy.

That night they exchanged their first kiss. Though D'Artagnan felt his lips burn like fire Milady's lips remained as cold as marble.

The evening was, however, to end in a most unexpected manner.

DAGGER AND SWORD

During D'Artagnan's ardent embraces the clasp on Milady's left shoulder-strap broke. Her dress slipped to one side, revealing a shoulder of dazzling whiteness on which D'Artagnan saw, to his inexpressible horror, a branded red lily, the mark of the public executioner.

Milady darted up like a wounded panther and finding a dagger threw herself upon D'Artagnan. Not a moment too late he got hold of his sword with which he was able to keep the woman at bay while he sidled backwards towards the door. With one spring he flew out through the door and, as quick as lightning, pushed the bolts. He heard the furious woman stab the door several times before he managed to escape from the house.

Motoring & Aviation

FUTILITY OF RECKLESSNESS

Gain Of A Minute Per Mile May Mean Death!

To the reckless motorists of India we commend the following:—

The "Winning Tribune," an American paper, has been telling of an experiment recently tried by the Minneapolis (U.S.A.) police. The police wished to know just how much time reckless speedsters gained by their speed and recklessness. So they chose a five-mile route through the city, selected a highly competent driver and sent him twice over the route.

The first time, the driver ignored stop signs, passed cars on the wrong side, exceeded the speed limit which is thirty miles an hour, and, as the Tribune puts it, "comported himself like a feather-brained idiot rushing to a class reunion."

The second time over the route, the driver kept within the speed limit, stopped when he was supposed to do so, and drove sanely and carefully. His time on the second occasion was just five minutes more than on the first. In other words, speed and recklessness and an ignoring of the rights of other motorists, nets the speedster, on the Minneapolis data, only a gain of one minute to the mile.

With so little to be gained and so much to be lost, the question is, Why should anyone drive recklessly? A second question is why should anyone be permitted, thus, for no purpose, to endanger the lives and property of his fellows?

NEW AIRSHIP SCHEME?

Or Will They Be Deterred By Fate Of "Hindenburg"?

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is too early yet to say whether the disaster to the great German airship "Hindenburg" has nipped in the bud the scheme which was maturing in England for a British airship service. I heard rumours in Germany as well as in England that an important group of interests were getting together to organise an Imperial airship service.

It is certain that the disaster will not deter the Germans. They will rather press on more energetically with the building of their new Zeppelin fleet. It is to be hoped that it will not deter our own people. As one of the pilots of the "Hindenburg" said to me (I was privileged to see the ill-fated "Hindenburg" start on her last trip from Frankfurt); "The British more than any other people have need for airships to link their Empire together" He seemed to think that we had been too ready to abandon the airship because of the disasters to the R 100 and 101. He reminded me that Germany started experimenting with dirigibles in 1900, between which year and 1916 they had their full share of terrible accidents. They did not allow these to deter them, and the success of the "Graf Zeppelin" and "Hindenburg" as commercial craft is the result.

DOCTOR WHO RAN OUT OF PETROL

A Frequent Experience And Its Moral!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—A doctor hurrying in his car at night to visit a patient who is very ill. A stone kicked up against the feed-pipe from the tank to the petrol pump of his car. The petrol leaks completely away. The doctor sends a man to get spare supplies of petrol. Local dealers do not stock petrol in sealed cans. The dealers are not permitted by law to take petrol from a pump into a can which is not clamped or otherwise rigidly fastened to a motor-car. The anxiety of both doctor and patient can be imagined.

The rule which prohibits motor spirit licencees from filling petrol "into any receptacle other than that clamped or fitted to a motor vehicle" ought to be so altered as to allow the filling of petrol into unclamped receptacles (a spare can or bottle) for the rescue of motorists stranded in places on the open road or elsewhere at considerable distances from the nearest pump.—Yours etc.,

A. H. C. SYKES,
Secretary, W.I.A.A.

UNITY FOLLOWS IN WAKE OF AGITATION

Trouble In Kashmir Ended By Amicable Settlement

LAHORE, July 1.

The Publicity Secretary of the Political Conference, Poonch (Kashmir) wires that an understanding has been arrived at between the leaders and Poonch authorities that the trouble manifested in a recent dispatch of jathas to Srinagar has ended. All demands have been accepted including that regarding the setting up of a commission for the removal of grievances. Demarcation of forests was suspended and the import duty on grains will be totally abolished. All political prisoners are being released and externees have been permitted to return. Regarding Dr. Ramsingh who was found not guilty of insulting the holy Quoran in the jail he will be permanently relieved from there and medical departments for tactlessness.

JOINT MEETING OF COMMUNITIES

All sections of the people are satisfied with the terms which were announced by Mr. Sheikh Abdullah at a meeting last night attended by 8,000 composed mostly of jathas which had arrived from outside. A joint meeting of Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs is being held to congratulate the leaders and the authorities. The jathas have been disbanded and normal conditions restored. Messrs. Abdullah, Budh Singh, Pandit Bazaz and Ghulam Sadiq are leaving for Srinagar in the afternoon.—A.P.

Raid On Village Near Bannu

BANNU, June 30.

The house of Maulvi Mohd Karim, reader of the Sub-Judge in village Hussankhel about three miles from Bannu was raided by a party of about 16 dacoits at ten last night when villagers including Mohd Karim were saying prayers in the adjacent mosque. The minor son, Mohd Karim, ascending the roof of the house raised a cry which attracted people from the mosque. Bullets were exchanged resulting in the death of Banochi named Gul who was shot dead in the house. Wazir of Mohmmedkhel in British territory was injured and arrested alive by the Police Guard which arrived on the scene after the occurrence. Others escaped with Mohd Karim's rifle and jewellry.—A.P.

NO BAIL FOR "COMMUNIST"

He Might Go Ahead And Abscond, Says Police

LUCKNOW, June 29.

The bail application for Ashutosh Ganguli, who stands charged under section 17 (I) and (II) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and section 13 of the Indian Press Act, was rejected yesterday by Mr. S. P. Sapru, 1st Class Magistrate, Lucknow.

Application for bail for the accused was opposed by the police on several grounds. It was argued that the accused was a member of an unlawful association and, in case he was allowed bail, he would have free time to indulge in such activities as would assist the operation of the unlawful association the aims and objects of which were to overthrow the British Government by violent methods.

MIGHT ABSCOND

It was further contended on behalf of the prosecution that the accused was connected with the Communist International and as such might, according to the constitution of the C. P. I., go underground and abscond. In case he went to some foreign countries, owing to connections of the Party, it would be difficult for the police to arrest him and produce before the court.

The Magistrate rejected the bail application of the accused observed that the offence under section 17 (II) Criminal Law Amendment Act was non-bailable and as the accused was being represented by several lawyers, his defence was not handicapped by any way. He, therefore rejected the bail application.

The next hearing of the case has been fixed for July 1.—United Press.

Ruth King Discharged From Hospital

KARACHI, July 1.

Mrs. Ruth King who has been under the treatment of Dr. Draper, for shock, has been discharged and is now staying with family friends, Flight-Lt. and Mrs. Hellia. A bullet which whizzed past her ear has left visible smokemarks on her cheek. She, however, has been pronounced to be not in a fit state of health to meet friends and visitors. Mrs. King is expected to sail home next week.—A. P.

New Alkaline Way to Relieve

Sour Acid Stomach

Alka-Seltzer Tablets Relieve Millions From the Discomfort of Stomach Troubles

Now you can say "Good Bye" to Acid Stomach and all its attendant aches and pains Here's a new way to get rid of those common ailments that drag down your health. Now science has developed a remarkable Effervescent Alkaline tablet that gives amazing relief. It is called ALKA-SELTZER because it makes a sparkling, alkaline drink that first relieves the pain and then removes the cause of the trouble. It is the newest scientific way to get well and keep well. No other product has ever been developed that brings such prompt, complete relief to stomach sufferers.

Most of our everyday aches and pains are the result of excess acid in the system caused by overeating, drinking, smoking too much, loss of sleep, late hours, over-work, or over-indulgence To keep healthy, the body must be slightly more alkaline than acid. Rich food, over-eating, late hours, over-work or over-indulgence, all cause EXCESS ACIDITY. Then your resistance goes down—vitality is lowered and you become an easy victim of stomach disorders, colds, headaches and other common aches and pains.

Alka-Seltzer is the newest, scientific way to correct this excess acid condition. It is the safe, harmless way to relieve the pain and remove the cause of these common ailments. An Alka-Seltzer tablet or two in a glass of water makes a sparkling, anti-acid drink—a bubbling glassful of alkaline salts your body needs to reduce excess acid. There's nothing like it for sweetening the stomach and correcting digestive troubles. And the way it relieves the pain of Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, and other everyday ills will amaze you

Try Alka-Seltzer. You'll be delighted with its refreshing, pleasant taste, and you'll be equally delighted with the quick relief it gives you. Your pain and discomfort will disappear almost immediately Your normal alkaline balance will be restored, and you'll be healthy and happy again.

Alka-Seltzer contains no harmful drugs—it is safe for children as well as adults. It is not a laxative and can be taken any time, any where. Try Alka-Seltzer the next time you want relief.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes. Try it today.

Only
Pro-phy-lac-tic
Perma-Grip
GIVES YOU ALL THESE
FEATURES
ALWAYS SOLD IN THE YELLOW BOX
THE FAMOUS END TUFT
Exclusive Perma-Grip Method of sealing bristles in handle.
World's highest quality Bristles.
Scientific design to insure thorough cleansing of ALL teeth.
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*BRIGHTEST BONUS PROSPECTS
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Our European Letter

(Continued from page 6)

estimates there of results of recent developments in Russia. Czechoslovakia has presented a composed readiness to answer Berlin's fantastic accusations; if necessary we can also reveal an other readiness". 'Lidove Listy' in the course of an article refers to German attack on Czechoslovakia continuing to carry the aim of wanting to extend German hold in South Eastern Europe in relation to a policy kept towards Eastern Europe and of wanting to gain opinion for this in important centres abroad. The closely political nature of German calculation is indicated by a leading article in the important German daily 'Frankfurter Zeitung' itself. The article manifesting care to the aim of Franco-German understanding, refers as a main hindrance to this Czechoslovakia's stand and what it terms "Benesh programme". "Prager Presse" which is considered as standing close to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office, in the course of a lengthy article, asks what is the "Benesh programme". The paper writes, if it is assumed as developing of the Little Entente and seeing to non-isolation of Russia as a factor in Europe how these can be hindrance to the promotion of good relation between Germany and France? Germany herself, it is pointed out, has been directing much care to the friendship of Jugoslavia which is a member of the Little Entente and besides France has also an agreement with Russia similar to that of Czechoslovakia. Germany's move is to try and gain a hold over the direction of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. This is realised in Paris, as the comments of "Echo de Paris" and "L'Oeuvre" show. Czechoslovakia in the matter is closely alert and attentive to its independence. This is indicated with added optimism carrying well the impress of extension of defence measures and confidence held about the solidarity of the Little Entente. The halt of the Little Entente in the period before will be a factor of considerable significance for the determination of German foreign policy. An issue in connection of much weight will also be British reaction to German efforts at a closer understanding with Britain.

Fall Of Bilbao

The fall of Bilbao reported this week has happened with the insurgents keeping a concentrated attack with, as many accounts indicate, good aid from outside German and Italian. The system of "Non-Intervention" worked here clearly against the defending forces. The development in this part gives to the insurgents a territory extremely important from the point of supply of mineral sources, control for which will be also now an element for much international attention. German attention in the Spanish struggle has been greatly connected with care for supply of various raw products even as Italian more closely to strategical advantages. A good number of the mines in the Bilbao area, which belongs to the most significant of such ones in Europe, are controlled by British and French interests. The annual supply of iron ore here has already risen to five million tons. Sixty per cent of the Spanish steel production before the war came from this region. In Rome the capture of Bilbao is hailed and triumphantly acclaimed as an assertion of Italian legions. The event is stated as being celebrated with great rejoicing in Rome

An Indo-Czechoslovak Review

Czechoslovak papers this week welcome the publication of an Indo-Czechoslovak Trade Review, stated as issued in Bombay by the representative in India of the Czechoslovak Export Institute The monthly, it would appear, is to serve closely as a medium for the promotion of economic contacts well between India and Czechoslovakia In press reviews the point is underlined that Czechoslovakia has been developing in recent period to an expanding market for Indian products and reference also made to no special restrictions being kept against imports from India coupled with expression of wish of these lines being enabled to be held up by a course of extension of Czechoslovak products to India as well. The publication of the review is to be welcomed also as in India there is no real grasp of Czechoslovakia as a market for Indian exports—owing greatly to the insular character of the State with the nature of statistics as generally made available resulting from or bound with it—and on account of a lack of information relating to matters in which Czechoslovakia is well placed as a supplier of items in India's import trade. The appearance of the review is commented as timely, in view of the economic revival in Czechoslovakia with better assertion of the country's products in the world market and increase in its imports including some of the main articles of India's export trade. It is to be hoped that the Review would serve a useful purpose towards the extension of Indo-Czechoslovak economic contacts along mutually advantageous lines.

It is reported that Professor Radhakamal Mukerjee is to visit Prague before long at the invitation of the Masaryk Institute of Sociology. Professor Mukerjee is to lecture on the issue of Food Supply and Population at the House for Agricultural Research.

New I. G. Of Forests

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

Mr. L. Mason, Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, has been selected for appointment as Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, in succession to Sir Gerald Trevor, when the latter proceeds on leave, preparatory to retirement.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Bullion Easy But Wheat And Base Metals Firm

BOMBAY, July 1

On Thursday cross rates ruled upward. Franc fluctuated violently.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened easy and thereafter moved within a narrow range but closed firm.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was firm after opening quiet. Base metals were firm.

SECURITIES VERY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was fairly active on scattered support. Gilt-edged securities kept very steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 1

Previous closing	12.11
To-day's opening	12.04
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	12.19
Difference	+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 1

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 218-8
New April May	Rs. 229-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 1

Cotton declined to-day on scattered selling and July liquidation influenced by continued favourable weather with easiness further accentuated by outside weakness.

Trading in October commenced at 12.04 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and scattered selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports but at the lower level the market offered good resistance with October standing at 12.05 with a steady tone.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.19 with a rise of 8 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 1

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.08/12.07) 12.00/12.00
October (12.22/12.22) 12.06/12.04
December (12.19/12.17) 12.01/12.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 1

American July (6.76) 6.65
American October (6.82) 6.73
Egyptian July (9.50) 9.30
Egyptian August (9.50) 9.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 1

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 228-2 and Rs. 227-2 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 227-12

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 1

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) no sales
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) no sales

JUTE

New Crop July August (£20 3/8 buyers) £20 5/8 paid
Dunlop August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/2 buyers) 9 5/8 value
Forward July September (9 11/16 paid and sellers) 9 3/4 paid and value

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 1

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July unquoted and October at 111 1/4. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but the demand was restricted by the absence of any important buying with droughty conditions in Canada offset by easier overnight foreign cables but subsequently prices improved on renewed buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 1

Chicago wheat opened steady with July 1.21 5/8. Prices kept quiet out steady with very little business passing with July later easing to 1.20.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 1

Previous closing	4.93 11/16
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, July 1

Previous closing	4.93.87
To-day's opening	4.93.70
To-day's closing	4.94.57

FRANC RATE
London, July 1

Previous closing	110.53
To-day's opening	123.00
To-day's closing	128.31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 1

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.70 an then advanced to 4.93.85 subsequently rose to and closed at 4.94.57 on renewed buying.

Franc opened at 123.00 and then eased to 123.50 on good pressure and closed at 128.81.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.344) 9.720
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (93.80) 92.95
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£252 1/2 buyers £253 sellers. Quiet) £255 3/4 buyers £256 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£23 3/8 buyers £23 1/2 sellers. Steady) £23 9/16 buyers £23 5/8 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£61 to £63) £62 to £64

Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 1

The following cable information was received from London to-night: "India selling. Poor support. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 1

Spot	20 1/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 1

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 1
10 p.m.

Silver ready	51	12	0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52	0	0
Gold ready	34	9	6
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	8	6
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	6	8
Sovereigns	22	1	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 1

Liverpool wheat July closed at 113 as against the previous closing at 112.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 1

Wheat September	5	10	0
Wheat January	5	14	0
Wheat May	5	10	6
Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	8	3	6

The tone was steady.

BROWN ROLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937
Bombay, July 1

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	2	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	2	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	2	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 29th June	4,147
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,985,748
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,859,039
Increase	126,709

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 1

The 3 1/2 pe. cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 94-11 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was the same.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	94	11	6
Highest	94	12	0
Lowest	94	9	9
Closing	94	12	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 1

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 1
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 5/8) £105 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 3/4) £99 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £109 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 3/4) £99 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/2) £108 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 1
2-30 p.m.

General business were quiet. Kaffirs were steady. Copper was rather irregular. Giltedgeds, home industrials and oils were generally firm.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (131-3) 131-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (69-4 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8) £8 1/8
Musical Industries (19-7 1/2) 20-0
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-6) 73-6
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/4) £97 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-4 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0
Ford Motor (26-9) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-10 1/2) 152-6
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (112-3) 110-7 1/2
Bredfords Dyers (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (47-0) 46-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-5) 51-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (57-3) 59-0
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 65-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-9) 38-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-0) 37-6

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/2) £18 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 1/2
Associated Portland Cements (90-0) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (131-3) 131-3
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
Anglo Iranian (121-3) 121-10 1/2
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Musical Eagle (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Shell Transport (108-9) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 3/4) £46 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £63
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 3/4) £125 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78 3/4) £78 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 1

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 48 1/2) dol 50.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 51 5/8) dol 53
U S Steel Common (dol 97 1/4) dol 100 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 1/8) dol 132

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE UNDECIDED

Violent Fluctuations In Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, July 1

The Stock Exchange was somewhat undecided in the absence of a lead from Paris, and in view of the approaching end of the account.

In commodities tin and copper were firm following the relaxation of the tension in France.

In foreign exchanges interest centred on the franc which fluctuated violently. In early dealings sellers outnumbered buyers and as a result the rate weakened from the opening level of 120.00 to 129.00.

Later a good demand caused the British and French authorities to intervene as sellers of francs, the rate closing at 128.81.

Wall Street opened firm and then eased on profit taking.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, July 1

Following are the closing quotations of Ahmedabad share bazar of 1st instant:

Ashok	376-4
Aryodaya Spinning	230
Calico	604-6
Gujarat Cotton	29-6
Jubili	210
Marsdan	83-2
Motilal Hirabhai	53-12
Monogram	59-6
Rajanagar	335

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, July 1

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton July	21	10	3
January	21	0	0
Punjab July	19	6	6
January	16	11	0
Desi American July	24	9	9
January	24	6	6

Market weak.

Wheat July	30	15	9
September	31	6	9
October	31	15	6

Rains in Sind and Punjab but market steady.

Gram July	22	9	6
September	23	0	9
Toria July	42	13	0
September	43	7	3
October	44	2	0
Cottonseed July	15	8	6
September	16	3	0
January	16	14	6

LONDON SEEDS.
London, June 30.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£13/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£14/10/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£15/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. June/July sellers	£14/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£14/7/6

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels May/June sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	45

LINSEED OIL
London, June 30.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt June sellers	23/7 1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt Sept/Dec. sellers	29/7 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 30.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers	9 9/16

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 30.

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	20 1/8

LONDON GOLD
London, June 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, June 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 30.

New York	4.93 7/8
Paris	
Berlin	12.30 1/2
Madrid	87.50
Amsterdam	8.99 15/16
Brussels	29.32 3/4
Milan	93.85
Berne	21.58 3/4
Prague	141.56

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 30.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£99 3/4
1952	£99 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£109 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£108 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£15 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£121
National Bank of India	£42 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 9 1/4

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Annual Report Of India Govt.'s Bureau

SIMLA, July 2.

Satisfactory progress in industrial research and the co-ordination of such work for the assistance of many industries in India is shown by the annual report of the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India, which is published to-day.

A vegetable Oils and Soaps Committee was formed on the recommendation of the Industrial Research Council at their first session in 1935, and the recommendations of the Committee as regards distribution of investigations on problems connected with vegetable oils and soaps to various Government and State laboratories has been satisfactorily arranged and overlapping avoided.

GLASS INDUSTRY

The importance attached to the development of the glass industry in India is indicated by the allocation of a complete chapter to the work carried out in connection with problems of this industry. An improved pot type of furnace has been designed to operate with considerable reduction in fuel consumption and to give higher working temperature, which will enable the costly soda-ash content of glass to be reduced, and arrangements have been made for the installation of a demonstration furnace of this design in a glass works at Firozabad in the United Provinces.

A NEW INSTRUMENT

An interesting apparatus called the "Weatherometer" has been installed to enable exposure durability tests on paints to be accelerated. Investigations are in progress to obtain data to enable manufacturers of dry cells to produce high-quality cells able to comply with the best recognised specifications.

Assistance is also being rendered to the various electric lamp factories which have been established in certain Provinces, by means of periodic tests of their products. A number of these Indian factories are already on the list of approved contractors to the Indian Stores Department.

SUITABLE CEMENT DEVISED

An interesting development arose out of a request for assistance from an electric lamp factory in Calcutta which was experiencing trouble with the cementing material in use for cementing the brass bayonet cap to the base of the glass bulb. The Research Branch, in co-operation with the factory, devised a shellac cement which has proved quite satisfactory and has thereby not only produced a suitable cement for the purpose, but has also found a new use for the indigenous material shellac.

Research on vegetable oils to determine their suitability for use in internal combustion engines is being carried out in many laboratories throughout the world, and is a complex and arduous undertaking requiring high technical skill and well-equipped experimental engine laboratories. The report brings out clearly the development work in progress on this subject.

Investigations were carried out on a series of clays from the Quetta district on behalf of the Quetta Reconstruction authorities to determine their suitability for the manufacture of bricks. It appeared that the clays from this district, although making otherwise excellent bricks, burn to a light yellow colour instead of the usual brick-red colour, owing to deficiency of iron-compounds in the clays.

The reference library of the Bureau now contains nearly 3,500 volumes covering a wide range of subjects.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 30.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 222 1/4; Highest 222 3/4; Lowest 220 1/2; Closing 220 3/4
Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 232 1/4; Highest 232 1/4; Lowest 230 1/2; Closing 230 3/4
Oomra July Op. 214; Highest 214; Lowest 212 1/2; Closing 212 1/2.
Oomra D/J. Op. 211 1/2; Highest 211 1/2; Lowest 210 3/4; Closing 210 3/4.
Bengal July Op. 184 3/4; Highest 184 3/4; Lowest 184; Closing 184.
Bengal D/J. Op. 178 1/4; Highest 178 1/4; Lowest 177; Closing 177.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-7-37) Rs. 7 3/4.
T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 26

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 176 October 183 at Cross Rate 4.93 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1937 219—Liverpool July 6.71 Rs. 73 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 229—Liverpool May 1938 6.82 Rs. 68 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1937 219—New York July 12.04 Rs. 52 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 11/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 229—New York May 12.20 Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 4.93 11/16.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 1

J Finlay ss Clan Ross of 3623 reg tons, Captain W G Holman arrived from Fowey via Glasgow, Liverpool, Portsaid, Suez and Aden with general cargo.

M M ss Fairfield City of 3450 reg tons, Captain F Pickering arrived from New York via Alexandria, Portsaid, Suez, Mocha, Djibouti, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Ormara of 2978 reg tons, Captain D Lonie sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

B I S N ss Gamaria of 3232 reg tons, Captain G Hyland sailed for Karachi, Bhavnagar and Kathiawar, Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia ss Jalamani of 2346 reg tons, Captain J E Taylor sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 1-7-37.

S S Barala (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports
S S Vita (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports
S S Chitrai (M M) for Aden, Europe and American Ports via London
S S Tijuca (L E) for Karachi, Europe and American Ports via Madras
S S Br Premier (A I Oil Co) for Abadan.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 1

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Clan Ross 3623 Bhavnagar, 7-7 J Finlay
5 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-7 K Nixon
6 City of Kobe 2743 Karachi 2-7 J Finlay
7 Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line
8 Jeypore 3209 Busra 3-7 M M
9 Anyo Maru 5739 Karachi 3-7 N Y Kaisha
10 Konya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M
11 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kundla 2-7 N Y Kaisha
12 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 6-7 M M
14 Silverbeech 3096 New York 2-7 Volkart Bros.
16 Trautenfels 3924 Antwerp 3-7 L Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Dandolo 2949 Karachi 1-7 L Trading
4 Varsova 1955 Busrah 1-7 M M
5 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 3-7 S Hassum
9 Pasha 3196 Rangoon 4-7 T Morrison
10/11 Fairfield City 3450 Colombo 2-7 M M
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-7 M M

PRINCES DOCK

A Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 1-7 Scindia S N
C/R Jalamani 2348 Akyab 2-7 Scindia S N
D/E Surada 3382 N F N F M M
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M
L Irrawadi 634 Bedi Bunder 1-7 B S N
N/O Jalayamana 3080 Burma Coast N F Scindia S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 6-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 8-7-37 L Edwards
Pres Hayes 8-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Chitrai 3-7-37 P and O

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 10-7-37 Vol Bros
Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Bangalore 4-7-37 M M
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 L Triestino
Naldera 7-7 37 P and O

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 1-7-37 Lionel Edward

FROM HAMBURG

Saleier 9-7-37 L Edward

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay

FROM BASRA

Varela 10-7-37 M M
Vita 3-7-37 M M
Bandra 8-7-37 M M
Tosari 10-7-37 Vol Bros

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 2-7-37 M M
Takada 7-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 10-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 10-7-37 M M
Warfield 2-7-37 M M
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM CALCUTTA

Barala 2-7-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitrai 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 7-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Silverbeech 2-7-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 9-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
India Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y K
Raiputana 8-7-37 P and O
Mirzapore 6-7-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Jeypore 3-7-37 M M
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Pasha 4-7-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 29-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 3-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 5-7-37 L Edwards
City of Kobe 2-7-37 James Finlay

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mirzapore 29-6-37
S S Kenya 30-6-37
S S City of Kobe 30-6-37
S S Meigen Maru 29-6-37
S S Surada 30-6-37
S S Bhadravati 30-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Mirzapore for Nagoya: 100 bales cotton raw Halli Bros.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 340 bales cotton raw A Khimjee

S S Jeypore for Osaka: 110 tons cast iron Faiz; 50 tons scrap steel Faiz; 210 tons scrap iron Faiz

S S Anyo Maru for Hongkong: 59 bgs uplet D Manoharlal

For Kobe: 110 tons scrap iron M G A Husein

For Osaka: 300 tons scrap iron A Popatlal

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe: 100 bs cotton raw K Poonjee; 100 bales cotton raw N Fathally

For Osaka: 50 tons scrap iron A Popatlal

For Moji: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S City of Barcelona: for Antwerp: 300 bags bone meal B Ardeshir; 2850 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 20 bales raw wool M Nissim; 2800 bags bone meal A Dawn; 100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora

For Manchester: 67 bales cotton waste B Karsondas

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 93 bs hide fleshing D Abraham; 23 bags henna powder D Abraham; 2740 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 26 bales cotton fly N D Kaikini; 119 bags gum T Laxmidas.

For Antwerp: 650 bags g nut oil cake M Hossein; 25 bales hide cuttings D Abraham; 26 bales goat skin D Abraham; 30 bales goat and sheep sarasna pieces D Abraham; 60 bales raw wool D Abraham

S S Silverbeech for Philadelphia: 18 casks goat skins D Abraham

For Alexandretta: 20 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak;

For Portsaid: 9 bales c c piecegoods E D Sassoon

For New York: 46 bags black pepper R S Tata; 150 cases condiments E Spinner; 800 bags myrabollams J Moolchand.

S S Cathay for Melbourne: 30 bales cotton twist Jani.

For Sydney: 61 bales cotton twist waste Jani.

IMPORTS

S S Soudan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 1162 ds paint; 60 ds white lead; 200 ds red oxide; 60 cases beer; 158 cases oil varnish; 67 cans printing ink; 70 drums malt extract; 101 bdls glucose D; 45 cases accumulators; 229 cases medicines; 1258 loose tyre outer covers; 25 cases ale; 50 cases fruit salt; 237 cases preserves; 40 bags sugar; 43 cases ginger water; 152 cases castor oil; 68 boxes fish; 61 bundles steel tubes; 45 drums grease; 32 single motor covers; 132 cases machinery; 200 bags lithopone; 28 bales leather fents; 22 kegs moulding powder; 110 cases confectionery; 22 drums rosin compound; 51 cases ovaltine; 80 cases gin; 27 cases photo X ray films plates papers and accessories, 53 cases chalk; 130 cases cigarettes; 32 cases boric acid; 220 kegs borax; 74 cases biscuits; 182 cases whisky; 221 cases boot polish; 38 cases vinegar oil stores; 44 cases toilet regs; 40 drums cement proofer; 565 drums portland cement; 43 cases ink; 45 cases anglers emulsion; 20 cases playing cards; 20 cases elect machy; 26 cases lead plates; 72 packages agoral; 2261 loose tyres; 439 bales newspapers; 20 pieces lift machy; 88 bales bacon; 49 cases books; 22 cases lubg oil; 86 pkgs 2nd hand clothing; 78 bdls condensed milk; 437 cases chocolate; 49 rolls floor covering; 250 rolls asphalt roofing felt; 128 casks asphalt; 113 cases bedford chassis; 64 pkgs auto parts; 41 pkgs milk powder; 47 drums gold size; 36 bris transformers accessories.

From Antwerp: 100 bags strap hinges.

From Middlesbro: 50 pcs cast iron pipes; 40 cyl anghydrous ammonia

From Hamburg: 20 cases elect machy

For Havre: 84 ds aniline dye.

From Southampton: 40 ds boot trapping

From Gothenburg: 39 cases ball bearings; 38 cases machy parts; 71 cases elect machy; 304 reels yellow cardboard plain.

From Alexandria: 50 bales cotton

From Istanbul: 106 bags unshelled pistachios.

From Charente: 55 cases brandy

S S City of Kobe Agents J Finlay and Co from Hull: 242 loose steel flats; 545 loose steel angles; 77 loose steel channels; 457 loose steel plates; 150 loose steel tyres; 375 loose steel bars; 50 bdls boot protectors; 82 cases dry distemper; 150 cases washing blue; 245 cases metal polish; 277 drums paint; 22 bundles steel rounds; 351 drums linseed oil; 39 cases varnish oil; 60 drums turpentine; 34 cases machinery.

From Middlesbrough: 4997 bags sulphate of ammonia; 93 bdls steel springs; 447 loose steel angles; 30 loose steel channels; 113 loose steel joists.

From Dunkirk: 9529 bundles m s round rods; 1038 bundles m s round bars; 1096 bundles m s angles; 212 bdls m s half rounds; 671 pcs m s tees; 1922 bdls m s hoops.

S S Corfu Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 18 cases silk yarn

From Canton: 145 bales raw silk; 6 cases silk piecegoods.

Imports And Exports At Okha

BARODA, July 1.

The total imports at port Okha during May 1937 amounted to 8,835 tons valued at Rs. 5,86,699, which included 7,554 tons of coal.

The total exports during the same period amounted to 21,218 tons consisting of 14,107 tons of salt, 6,555 tons of cement, 556 tons of piecegoods, etc. The number of ocean-going steamers that entered the port was 11.—United Press.

N. Y. Cotton Easy On Favourable Weather

FURTHER JULY TENDERS INDUCE LIQUIDATION

Distants Steady On Foreign Support

Bombay, July 1

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling influenced by favourable weekly weather report and further tenders against July weakened near months and Spot cotton. The market was generally inactive and narrow though contracts were scarce.

Fair child's Bureau estimates crops at 154,449,000 Bales but the market was not influenced on this estimate as it is too early to form any reliable idea about the crop particularly when it has to pass through most critical period. The latest cables from Paris states a Presidential decree announces that the Bourses will re-open to-day following the senates approval of the Plenary Powers Bill by 167 votes to 52. The proposal to balance the budget by fresh taxation and leave the franc unpegged to find its own level is considered very constructive and should remove all doubts in future regarding in stability.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady but was inactive. July declined on selling against 50 notices and later months advanced on steady Liverpool cables and some foreign trade and commission house buying. Then prices reached on favourable weekly weather report but the market met with trade and commission house buying particularly March.

At the opening October was quoted 2 points up at 12.22 and improved further to 12.25 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 17 points from the highest level and October was quoted 12.08 which was the lowest level for the day. Near months were comparatively easy and the market closed at a net decline of 12 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices also lost 12 points at 12.54c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.47c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 6.85. There was scattered buying on unwanted rains in the Eastern Belt. Later there was continental selling and the offtake was limited. The market again steadied on London buying against local liquidation. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.94d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 6 points down and Uppers were one point lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed 10 points lower to 11 points up. Ashmouni futures closed 14 to 7 points up.

HEAVY TENDERS

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Locally, all other factors have been overshadowed by the pending option settlement to-day. It has been to the advantage of option dealers to depress the Broach July-August contract and this has been made easy for them by the wholesale liquidation of the outstanding speculative long interest in this contract—either by open sale or by switches into new Broach at an ever widening difference, which to-day stands at its widest—Rs. 10 1/2.

The lack of any but a retail demand for Broach and Dholleras makes for the likelihood of considerable tenders—the last thing bazaar operators wish to have anything to do with.

This fear of tenders has caused a rapid widening of our parity for spot cotton and the near month, but like most other things in this life we think the anticipation will prove worse than the realisation and that there will be no dearth of "takers" with a premium of Rs. 10 to new crop.

New business for export has been very poor and seems likely to continue so, until Japan sees fit to issue permits for new crop. Even current crop permits seem to be almost at an end and little support seems likely from that quarter.

Spot markets have been somewhat quieter though the basis holds well.

The improved enquiry from domestic mills continues, mainly for staple styles. The higher prices asked for Japanese goods have done a great deal to improve local mills' sales and there is no reason to assume this position will not continue.

Foreign styles have been distinctly quieter except that Californians have been in fair demand.

The monsoon has extended satisfactorily into most cotton areas and conditions generally are normal.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-11 a.m.)	12.25+05
N. Y. October Lowest (2-6 p.m.)	12.08—12
Liverpool October Highest	6.85+03
Liverpool October Lowest	6.81—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Weekly weather favourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—"Trading market for time being purchases on weak markets in case crop deteriorates but prepared liquidate and sell short on any fair advance."

New York:—"Mills activity continues to be slow. Continuance of good weather but some reports of Boll Weevil"

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.—

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Partly cloudy.

Western:—Partly cloudy.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Notices issued for 5,000 bales were stopped by spot interests. Weekly weather report favourable. Fairchild's estimate of crop is 1,54,49,000 bales. Market affected unfavourably by decline in wheat. Demand not sustained. Prefer buying on declines only

New York:—Delivery notices heavy and have had a tendency to widen the differences. Trade demand poor. Monetary situation disturbing. Weather outlook seems to be favourable to us and may bring a decline in the near future.

New York.—Market acting disappointingly. Liquidation continuing Crop prospects could not be better Boll-weevil doing very little damage.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cables from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:—

Cotton: Trading market; for the time being purchases on weak markets in case if crop deteriorates, but must be prepared to liquidate and sell short on any fair advance.

Rubber: Depressed by labour situation but fundamentally sound.

Metals: Awaiting outcome of French crisis.

Sugar: Expect gradual improvement.

Cocoa: Large visible holding back prices.

Wheat: Dominated by weather; think higher likely.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 30.

New York 11 a.m. ranges.—

July	12.09/12 08
October	12.21/12.20
December	12.18/12.13
Noon Call—	
July	12.05
October	12.17
December	12.15
CLOSING	
July	12.04—12
October	12.11—08
December	12.09—07
January	12.12—08
March	12.19—05
May	12.20—05
Middling Spot	12.54—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 30.

July	12.03—08
October	12.12—10
December	12.18—08
Middling Spot	12.47—10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 30.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

July	6.75—01
August	6.79
September	6.80—01
October	6.82
November	6.81
December	6.81
January	6.82
February	6.83
March	6.84
April	6.85
May	6.86+01
June	6.86
July	6.86+01
Middling Spot	6.94+03
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	6.79
October	6.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
July	9.46
August	9.46
September	9.56
F.G.F. Spot	9.65

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 30.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.38
Fine (Good staple)	6.03
Superfine (Good staple)	6.18
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.78
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.93
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.08
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.73
Fully Good	4.83
Fine	4.98

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 1.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,473
Linseed	2,899
Gingellyseed	132
Groundnuts	589
Castorseed	916
Rice	24,825
Myrabollams	1,653
Cottonseed	3,805
Rapeseed	574
Gram	930
Jowar	603
Maize	100
Bajree	1,762
India Sugar	8,385
	Tons.
Coal	853

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 1

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment July Aug	5 13 6
Shipment September	5 12 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 14 0
Kesar	10 10 0
Saraya	10 1 6
Harinagar	10 4 0
Ramkola Punjabi	10 2 0
Rohat	10 2 0
Bulund	11 2 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, June 30

September	2.51—1
December	2.56—1
March	2.43 unchanged
May	2.46 unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 1.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York Cotton futures the local market ruled weak to-day on increased selling. About 17,000 bales tenders were issued to-day and there being no buyer prices weakened.

At the opening Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 227/12 and prices declined to Rs 226/4. At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 227/4 but again increased selling depressed prices to Rs. 226/12 Broach J/A. delivery declined to Rs. 216/8. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with overnight decline in New York prices but it opened weak at a loss of 8 points and increased selling appeared in the local market which depressed prices to Rs. 226/8 while there being no buyer in Broach J/A prices declined to Rs. 216. It is feared that there will be heavy tenders against Broach contract which will have a further depressing effect.

Later on the market was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover and the session closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Oomra July	208 12 0
Oomra D/J	207 8 0
Bengal D/J	172 12 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 1

F G M G Broach J/A	17,400
F G M G Bengal July	450
Fine M G Oomra July	550

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 1

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		187	184	181	178
Punjab		187	184	181	178
Oomra No. 3	215	212	209	206	
C P No. 1	228	225	222	219	
C P No. 2	219	216	213	210	
Broach No. 2		223	220	217	214
Punjab Ame		235	232	229	226
Surat		281	278	275	272
Rajpipla		277	274	271	268
Navsari		293	290	287	284

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 1

100 Ramdas Khimji Ghatarjin 208
55 A Poddar Khandwa 204 1/2
42 A Podar Parbhani 182 1/2
53 Arjun Khimji Parbhani 208
100 Arjun Khimji Javra 197
60 Rubi Mill Parbhani 202
56 Kotak and Co Karanja 7 off
55 Sawasti Co Shahran 186
45 Toyo Poddar Mill Dabhoi 224
100 Narshi Nagshi Broach Bhavbhav
105 A Damodar Gadag old 217
45 Toyopodar Mill Dabhoi 224

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 1.

Bengal Superfine	188/30
Bengal Fine	184/86
C. P. 1	214/16
C. P. 2	209/11
Arvi	209/11
Ellichpur	207/09
Berar	204/07
Khamgaon	204/07
Mulkapur	202/04
Khandesh	197/201
Jalna/Sailu	197/201
Burwah Sanavad	204/07
Mathia	174/79
Broach Fine	217/22
Punjab/American	217/14
Punjab 289F.	287/97
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	257/59
Surat	287/72
Navsari	289/92
Kampala	404/07

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 1

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	100	205,751
Central India	480	338,248
Barsi and Nagar		174,218
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,552
Berar	168	579,144
Central Provinces	368	114,309
Total Oomras	1,116	1,511,519
Dholera	838	164,640
N W Provinces		9,848
Rajputana	76	96,033
Sind-Punjab	999	338,879
Broach		340,146
Coompta and Dharwar	1,564	68,867
Westerns Northerns	334	38,975
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	17,634
Persian		14
American	254	18,917
Egyptian and African	8,015	394,247
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	13,346	2,999,094

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	266	437,635
Japan and China	1,200	1,379,649
Coast Ports	455	32,041
Up-country by Rail		252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,891
Total	1,921	2,123,743

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 30-6-37	6795000	7050000
Receipts yesterday 30-6-37	5000	2000
Exports to date 30-6-37	5610000	6093000
Stock at Ports 25-6-37	1229000	1452000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-6-37	962000	1422000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-37	886000	/21000
Visible Supply 25-6-37	3425000	3881000
Quantity in sight 25-6-37	12957000	12257000
Quantity out of sight 25-6-37	12784000	11452000

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 1

September	76.80
October	77.30—10

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-0-9 and London-Paris Exchange rate remained unquoted but to-day markets in France will re-open It is reported that British Government is going to ask the Union Government to reduce the gold output. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.93 11/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20 1/16d. while forward quotation was raised 1/8d. to 20 1/8d. India bought and offerings were small buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was idle. New York silver was unchanged while Montreal futures were 10 points up. The local silver market was steady but gold was quiet on increased offerings

To-day's London opening cross rate was 4.93.70 while London. Paris Exchange rate opened to-day at 123.50 against last closing at 110.53. The local market remained uninfluenced by these news and gold prices registered a small improvement.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	9	9
Ashad delivery	34	9	9
Ashad Teji mandi	0	4	9
Shravan delivery	34	7	0
Shravan Teji mandi	0	7	6
SILVER.			
Ready	52	0	0
Ashad dellvery	52	1	0
Ashad Teji mandi	0	14	0
Shravan delivery	52	3	0
Shravan Teji mandi	1	5	9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 30.

July	44.95+10
September	44.70+10
December	44.70+10

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 1

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£54-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£54-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£63-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-12-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, June 30.

Copper	£54 0 0
Lead	£23 1 3
Spelter	£21 10 6
Tin	£252 15 0

Note:—In the absence of speculative support prices registered fractional declines. There was a fair demand from consumers.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 1

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt; scattered showers in Mississippi. Forecast says—Western Belt generally fair; all balance entire Belt cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday there was considerable realising in foreign markets and wheat prices declined as a result of improvement in Kansas weather. Canada crop advices do not show any change. The local market was quiet to-day on long liquidation and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	8	2	6
Linseed May	8	3	0
Wheat September	5	9	6
Wheat January	5	13	0
Wheat May	5	9	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 30

July	£14 11 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 30

	112d.
July	112 5/8d.
October	112 1/8d.
December	

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 30

July	dol 1.18 7/8
September	dol 1.19 7/8
December	dol 1.21 7/8

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 1

There is no foreign demand for groundnuts as our prices are about £1 above London quotations. Local stocks are said to be about 6 lacs bags and before the arrival of the new crop nearly half the quantity will be consumed by local mills but the remaining stock must be exported as mostly it is made up of damaged goods. To-day the local market opened at Rs. 39-10 and improved to Rs. 39/12 but increased offerings from up-country depressed prices to Rs. 39/8. Business in new crop March delivery was done at Rs. 7/12 at the opening but prices declined to Rs. 7-10-9 but later rallied to Rs. 7/11. It is generally believed that the area under cultivation has increased by about 25 to 40 per cent as weather and rainfall are favourable. Castorseeds market was steady on reports of trouble regarding the sinking of the Soviet Gunboat. Prices opened at Rs. 35/3 and ruled steady. Cottonseed prices opened to-day at Rs. 8/13 and after declining to Rs. 8/11/6 improved to Rs. 8/13 on scattered covering.

In the absence of foreign enquire the outlook of the market at the moment is disappointing and it will be advisable to await low levels.

Groundnuts August opening Rs. 39/10. Highest Rs. 39-15. Lowest Rs. 39-15-6. Close Rs. 39-14. Castorseeds September opening Rs. 35-2. Highest Rs. 35-8. Lowest Rs. 35-2. Close Rs. 35-7. Cottonseeds September opening Rs. 18-13-0. Highest Rs. 18-15-0. Lowest Rs. 18-11. Close Rs. 18-15-0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/14
3 per cent 1951/54	101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	94/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/4
3 per cent 1939/44	105/3
3 per cent 1940/48	107/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	111/2
3 per cent 1945/55	119/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/4
4 per cent 1935 Mysore	122/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
5 per cent B P T	1974 107/8
per cent M Deb	1974 107
3 per cent M Deb	1949 117/4
5 per cent	1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper quoted for settlement Rs. 94/11.

Tone was quiet:

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 1.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 /32

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 269 1/2
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T —
Bank's buying T T —

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HUNGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 81 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.93 3/4 30th ulto.
Japan/London 1/2 1st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 1st instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 1st instant.
Java/London 8.96 5/8 1st instant.
London/Paris — 30th ulto.
London/Belgium 20.32 3/4 30th ulto.
London/Switzerland 21.58 3/4 30th ulto
London/Berlin 12.30 1/2 30th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.38 1/2 30th ulto.
London/New York 4.93 7/8 30th ulto.
London/Amsterdam 8.98 7/8 30th ulto.
London/Italy 93.85 30th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near steady forward.

Gold £7-0-9 29th ulto.
Gold £7-0-9 30th ulto
Silver London Ready 20 29th ulto.
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 30th ulto
Silver London Forward 20 29th ulto.
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 45 29th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 45 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 29th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 30th
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th ulto.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 30th
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Quiet.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 30.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	17
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	45
Ame. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	49
Electric Bond Common	19
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	33
United Power and Light	5
Int. Tel. and Tel.	10
Northern S. Power A	20
American Tel. and Tel.	166
Western Union Telg.	44 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	52
Erie Rly.	15
New York Central Rly.	36 3/4
Northern Pacific Rly.	36
Southern Pacific Rly.	43
Delware and Hudson	36
Philips Petroleum	54
United Aircraft and Trains C	27
U. S. Gypsum	107
General Railway Signal	46
Bethelehem Steel	84
Crucible Steel	60
Republic Steel	35
United S. Steel	99 1/2
Amr. Car Foundry	48
Amr. Rolling Mills	34 1/2
Youngstown Sheet	82
Anaconda Copper Mining	52 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	57 3/4
Chrysler	98
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	52 3/4
American Radiator	19
Firestone Rubber	32
Socony Oil	19 3/4
St. Oil of N. J.	66
Amr. Tob B.	77
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	42
Amerex	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	600
United S. Steel 7 per cent Pfd.	132
Montogomery Ward Co., Inc.	55
Union Carbide	99
Pullman Incorporated	53

Market closed strong. Market looks like turning. Turnover 700,000 shares.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 1.

July	271.50
September	284.30+40
October	282.30+110
November	280.30
January	258.50

Sharp Rise In Bombay Dyeing Shares

TATA STEELS SHOW IMPRESSIVE FINISH

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

BOMBAY: July 1.

Sinking of the Soviet Gunboat was considered a serious political development by the local Share Bazar, where prices recorded a sharp rise. The market was more or less in an excited mood and heavy covering by Professional Operators helped the rise.

As pointed out yesterday, the market was preparing for an upward trend and with broadening speculative activity it was an easy task to flare up prices.

It being the end of the month, naturally, nobody was anticipating such a bullish enthusiasm, which carried prices practically to the same level which were witnessed at the commencement of the present settlement.

There was active and impressive buying in Cotton Mill shares and Bombay Dyeing shares registered substantial improvement.

Tata Steel shares which remained neglected received more support to-day and there being scarcity of offerings prices had to be pushed up to fill orders.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,535 and soon rose to Rs. 1,565 when there appeared some realising and prices receded to Rs. 1,557, but under active support advance to Rs. 1,570. The market steadied at this level, but nervous short covering soon appeared and prices jumped to Rs. 1,605 and the market closed at about the highest level of the day with an impressive tone.

Bombay Dyeings also after opening at Rs. 930 made a straight run to Rs. 968. Other textile shares also gained few points. Bombay Burma shares failed to attract buyers, although prices gained few points and closed at Rs. 722. The market was open for one hour.

On the whole, the action of the market was good and indicates return of confidence and while we look for better markets ultimately we think it safe to buy only on declines, which are not unlikely after such a sharp and rapid rise.

In the afternoon fairly good amount of Budlee business was done and Budlee differences were moderate. Tata Steel Dfds. were done at a premium of Rs. 6-4 and Ordinary at Rs. 1-6, while Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 4-1. These small differences indicate that the market is technically sound. The market will remain open for one hour on Friday being the last day for evening up open business and Budlee business will be done between 2 and 4 p.m.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 1.

		Rs	as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	965	0
100	CENTURY	220	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	278	12
100	COLABA (Rs. 5)	182	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250	Davia	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	360	0
1	E D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8	0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	137	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	181	4
1000	Hindustan (Rs 15)	1660	0
100	Indore	50	10
100	Khatau (Rs 2)	90	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	330	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
50	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	945	0
250	Model	50	10
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	252	8
100	Osmansham (Re. 1)	55	0
100	Phoenix (10)	265	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	96	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	258	12
100	Swan (nil)	105	0
500	Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,325	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	31	10
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377	8
60-100	Ind. (Rs: 2-8)	136	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	122	8
5	Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	153	8
10	BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38	8
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185	0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127	8
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	491	4
40	Katni Def.	2200	0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	367	8
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	287	8
10	PUNJAB (As 12)	28	0
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	492	8
70	United (Rs. 5)	146	0
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	952	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	0
20	Mercantile	56	8
200	Oriental (125)	4300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	171	14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1647	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	149	11
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	277	8
100	Poona (4)	285	0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	211	4
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	176	14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs 40)	1385	0
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	930	0
100	C. Province	95	4
100	Dhond Baramati	97	0
100	Gujarat	93	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	4
100	Pachora Jamner	94	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	776	4
	MININGS		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62	12
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1602	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	345	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	322	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 1.

Bombay Dyeing (936/4) 930 947 942 952 967 968
Century (210) 211 214 213 220
Central India (275) 272 273 276
Kohinoor (327/8) 322 325 323 330
New Great (246/4) 245 248 252
Simplex (92/8) 93 94 96
Swadeshi (251/4) 247 252 258
Bundi (38/4) 38/2 38/8
I. Cement (485) 487 491
Punjab (28) 28
Shahabad (489/6) 488 492
Andhra (1647/8) 1645 1647
Tata Hydro (176/14) 176/14 177/8 176/14
Tata Power (1380) 1375 1383 1382 1385 1383/12
Tram. Ord. (149/10 149/11
T. Steel Dfd. (1535) 1535 1565 1557 1562 1570 1567 1597 1595 1605 1602
T. Steel Ord. (336) 336 341 339/8 343/8 343 345
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/8) 162/8 162
Bellapur 162/8) 160 161 160
B. Steam (270) 270 268/12
B. Burma (717/8) 716 715 720 718 721 722

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 30.

Call Loan London	1/8
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 3/4

50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	160 0
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	268 12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	725 0
50	Do. Conty (Rs 6)	242 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 1 9
50	B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113 12
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 8
2sh.	Indian Copper	3 3
10	Indian Iron and Steel	43 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	135 0
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47 8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590 0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	535 0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	606 4
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	26 2
30	PREMIER CON.	88 12
25	Tata Oil (nil)	30 4
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1537 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	300 0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	95 0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	511-4
7	p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T F.)	146 6
7 1/2	p.c Punjab Cement	12 12
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	103 0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,560 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109 8
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c Sholapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1937

Jawahar Expounds Dynamics Of Indian Struggle

Rise Of Joint Anti-Imperialist Front

Congress Approach To Peasant And Labour Organisations

(BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.
(By Mail).

Since my return from Burma and Malaya I have received many letters from Congress Committees and Congressmen enquiring about the duty of Congressmen towards Labour and Peasant organisations.

Should these organisations be encouraged or not? And, if so, what form should they take, what relation, if any, should they bear to the Congress?

LARGER ISSUE

These problems have arisen in many provinces and they require our serious consideration. Sometimes these problems are largely personal, sometimes they are mainly provincial, but behind them always there is the larger issue.

In dealing with the local aspects of the problem, we must inevitably consider these peculiarities and even personalities. But we must be clear about the principles and the real issues before we lose ourselves in the forest of local detail.

NEW DEVELOPMENT WELCOMED

How has this problem arisen? Not surely just because of a few persons acting in a particular way, but because of the dynamics of the very struggle in which we are engaged. It is a sign of our growth and the rising consciousness of the masses. For that growth the National Congress is mainly responsible and to it therefore must go the credit in a large measure for this new mass consciousness. The Congress has worked for it and if success comes to it, Congressmen must not fight shy of this. Therefore this new development is to be welcomed even though it might bring some occasional complications with it.

These complications are to some extent inherent in the situation. The Congress is predominantly a political organisation representing the urge of all classes of Indians towards national freedom. A labour or peasant organisation is essentially a group or class organisation primarily interested in the welfare and advancement of that group or class The Congress thinks and acts mainly on the political plane, the workers' organisation on the functional and economic plane. Yet the differences are not so great as one would imagine and the development of our struggle and of political consciousness bring the two close to each other and they overlap to a considerable extent. The Congress because of its close touch with the masses, because indeed it is by far the biggest mass organisation in the country, inevitably begins to think and act in terms of the economic, grievances and disabilities of the masses, that is the workers, peasants and others.

The labour and peasant organisations are forced to the conclusion that economic disabilities cannot be removed to any large extent unless political freedom is achieved and power comes to the people as a whole. Thus the two overlap and the joint anti-Imperialist front grows up.

In any country under alien domination the political aspect always overshadows other aspects. This in itself would make the Congress the dominant organisation in the country, but this predominance has been further intensified by the part that the Congress has played in recent years in our struggle for freedom. The Congress is thus to-day far and away the most powerful and the most widespread organisation in India; it has tremendous mass appeal and mass support; even the workers and peasants look up to it and are influenced by it far more than by their own class organisations. Other organisations are not even bad seconds.

The Congress has obviously not achieved this mass influence and support by its political programme only. It has done so by its magnificent record of service and sacrifice, and by its direct approach to the masses and its increasing economic orientation, which is understood by those masses more than the purely political objective. It is interesting to compare the organisational and basic strength of the Congress in various parts of India. This strength varies directly with the economic orientation and mass contacts.

MOVE FOR JOINT-FRONT

Thus from the point of view of our freedom struggle both in its political and economic aspects, it is essential that the Congress should be strengthened. Everything that weakens it, weakens that struggle, and weakens even the workers' and peasants' movements, for neither of these is strong enough to make much headway without Congress support. It is the realisation of this fact that has brought about the demand all over the country, and from all kinds of quarters for a joint anti-Imperialist front under Congress auspices. Indeed the Congress itself is increasingly considered this joint front.

But in spite of all this the Congress remains, and has to remain, a national organisation and it cannot always represent the functional or class interests of the workers and peasants. It cannot function as a trade union or Kisan Sabha. In actual practice, where its contacts with the peasantry are considerable, it almost functions as a kisan sabha. The general tendency is for the Congress to develop into a predominantly peasant organisation and this process is likely to continue, but the leadership is bound to remain with the middle classes chiefly the lower middle classes, so long as the Congress remains the National Congress and does not undergo a sea-change into something entirely different.

OUTSTANDING FACTS.

But these are speculations about the future and it is the present that concerns us. The outstanding facts of the present are: (1) the Congress must be strengthened because it is the only organisation which can lead us effectively to our goal; and (2) the rising consciousness of and ferment among the masses. If these two facts are correlated then we have a powerful movement which grows in strength and leads us to success. This is the basic reason for and the "raison d'etre" of the emphasis that is being laid on mass contacts. And be it remembered that this applies to all—Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian masses. The cleavages of religious faith do not affect this programme at all. We talk loosely sometimes of Muslim mass contacts, but this is not a communal movement dealing with Muslims only. Our programme is identical in this respect for Muslim and Hindu or others; only in order to draw the attention of our workers to work amongst the Muslim masses have we talked of Muslim mass contacts.

NEED OF DIRECT CONTACTS.

Contacts with the masses can be of two kinds: direct contacts by means of Congress members and village committees among the workers and peasants, and contacts with the workers' and peasants' organisations. The first of course is essential and needs no argument. Without it the second does not come into the picture at all, for the second can only be a corollary to the first. If the Congress has not got direct and widespread and deep contacts with the masses, it is bound to be influenced far more by the middle classes and will thus move away to some extent from the mass outlook which it has begn its consistent aim to develop. It must, therefore, be the aim of every Congressman, and more specially those who have the interests of labour and the peasantry at heart, to develop these direct contacts by enrolling Congress members from the working classes and establishing village committees.

The second kind of contact, that is some kind of organisational relation of the Congress with working class organisations, involving functional representation, has been discussed for some time past and is still being discussed. It involves a basic change in the Congress constitution and I do not know when, if ever, it will be given effect to. Personally I am in favour of the principle being admitted and given effect to gradually, as the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has recommended.

OTHER METHOD.

This will not make much difference to begin with, as the workers' and peasants' unions which are properly organised and capable of taking advantage of Congress affiliation are very limited in number; and then the conditions for affiliation would be laid down by the Congress. But this question does not arise now as the Congress constitution does not permit such affiliation or any kind of functional representation. It is a debatable question and we need not consider it further here.

But this I should like to emphasise again; that those who are in favour of this change cannot bring it about from outside pressure; they can only do so by having a large enough Congress membership of workers and peasants who want such a change. If the outside pressure is at any time great enough to compel the Congress to bow to it against its own will, that will mean that the outside organisations are more powerful than the Congress, and if so why affiliate? But this is a highly unlikely contingency.

MORE THAN COMMON LINK.

While it is true that this question is beyond our purview at present, we see something vaguely similar to it developing all over the country. This is the increasing co-operation in actual work between local Congress Committees and working class organisations. Sometimes even informal committees have been formed. Often enough the leading spirits of those local organisations are prominent Congressmen and so there is no difficulty in having this co-operation. But there is something more in it than this common link; there is the demand for this co-operation and a realisation that it is highly necessary.

Having laid so much stress on the importance of bringing in workers and peasants directly into the Congress, let us now consider the desirability of having separate working class organisations. There can be no doubt whatever that both industrial workers and peasants have, or ought to have, the inherent right to organise themselves. That is in the nature of a fundamental right which the Congress has repeatedly recognised. There is no room for argument about it. The Congress has gone a step further and encouraged, in theory at least, the formation of such unions.

ORGANISE INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

The case of industrial workers is clearer than that of the peasantry. It seems to me that any one interested in such Labour must come to the conclusion that it is the bounden duty of the workers to organise themselves in trade unions, and for others to help them to do so. The trade union movement is the inevitable counterpart of modern industry, it must grow as industry grows. The Congress with all its mass contacts cannot function as a trade union, and the numerous workers' problems and conflicts that arise can only be dealt with by a trade union. From the point of view of our larger freedom movement also the organisation of workers in trade unions is essential for such organised workers develop strength and momentum and a high degree of political consciousness. Therefore Congressmen should help in the organisation of trade unions, and help also in so far as they can, in the day to day struggles of the workers. There should be co-operation between the local Congress Committee and the trade union.

RELATION TO TRADE UNIONS

The trade union is, of course, in no way within the Congress organisation, nor is it subject to official Congress control. But it must recognise that in political matters the lead of the Congress has to be followed and any other course will prove injurious to the struggle and even to the workers' movement. In economic matters and those relating to workers' grievances, the union can have whatever programme it chooses, even though this may be in advance of the Congress programme. Congressmen, in their individual capacities, can and should be members or friends of the union and as such will of course give it their advice. But a Congress Committee "as such" should not try to control a trade union.

Recently a case came to my notice when the Congress Committee tried to interfere with the elections to the executive committee of a Labour union. This seems to me highly undesirable. It is unbecoming for a Congress Committee to do so and unfair to the union. It is bound to lead to conflict or to the conversion of the Union into something which is not essentially a labour union. Congressmen, of course, who have served the cause of Labour, have every right to take part in the affairs of the union.

TRANSPORT WORKERS

Transport workers stand on exactly the same footing as other industrial workers and their organisation in special unions is highly necessary. It is also desirable to organise separately and functionally those workers in cities who carry on particular professions and whose economic interests are allied, such as tongawallas, thelawallas, akkawalas, mallahs (fishermen and boatmen), stone-breakers, petty clerks, press workers, sweepers, and the like. All these should of course be brought directly into the Congress fold as primary members, but they have special problems of their own, and a functional organisation gives them strength and self-reliance. It is easier for them later on to take part in Congress work. This, of course, presumes that Congressmen are in intimate touch with their special organisations and give them every help in time of need.

Mixed labour unions and Mazdur Sabhas in a city, consisting of workers from various trades and businesses are usually not successful. There is no functional unity amongst them, no common urge to co-operation or action; and if a political unity is desired the Congress is there to give it.

CONGRESS APPROACH

The important problem of the peasantry remains, and this after all is the most important of our problems. In the term peasantry I include the peasant proprietors as well as the tenants, the petty zamindars of the Punjab and elsewhere, the Kisans of U. P. and Behar, and the Krishaks of Bengal and Orissa. The same method of treatment will not apply to all these; there will be variations. But for the moment I am dealing with the Congress approach to their special organisations.

The Congress has fully recognised the right of the peasantry to organise themselves, and in theory the considerations I have advanced in favour of trade unions apply to them also. But there is a difference. It is relatively easy to organise factory workers and the like; they are a closely-knit group, working shoulder to shoulder and obviously suffering from common disabilities. It is far more difficult to organise the peasantry, loosely scattered and thinking almost always in terms of the individual and not of the group. We have experienced all these difficulties in the course of our Congress work, and thus we find that while Congress influence over the peasantry is very great, our organisational strength among them is much less. Tens of millions look up to the Congress and own allegiance to it, but the actual membership is counted in hundreds of thousands only.

KISAN PROBLEMS

Where Congress Committees are working effectively in village areas, an effective Kisan organisation in the same area would largely overlap. There would be duplication of effort and waste of energy. The Congress itself is usually considered by the peasantry as their own organisation, and that is as it should be. Thus we find that in such areas separate Kisan organisations have not grown up, although the Kisan movement, as a part of the Congress and more or less within its fold, is strong. Where, however, Congress Committees are not functioning effectively in the villages, the gap is bound to be filled sooner or later by peasant organisations. The important fact to be borne in mind is that there is deep ferment in the peasantry all over India and a powerful though partly unconscious, desire on their part to do something to get rid of their many burdens, which have become quite unbearable.

Fundamentally this is due to economic conditions, but also there is the fact that the political movement, under the leadership of the Congress, has raised mass consciousness and made them resent many things which they used to bear silently like dumb beasts. They have also had a glimmering of the effectiveness of organisation and united mass action. So they are expectant and if the Congress call does not reach their ears, some others will, and they will respond

(Continued on page 2 Col. 6)

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Indian National Congress, and Indira Nehru, his daughter, photographed at Malaya on the occasion of the recent visit.

Opposition Score In Punjab Council

Speaker Agrees To Dispense With Marshal's Services On Premier's Suggestion

SIMLA: July 1.

After questions in the Punjab Legislative Assembly the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, made a statement concerning the walk-out by the Opposition members. He said: "I am glad that the friends Opposite have now come back (Ministerialist cheers). You, Sir, were pleased to make a statement this morning to the effect that there has been a misunderstanding and that so far as the present Marshal is concerned, it was only a temporary arrangement. I venture to make the suggestion that with regard to the functions of the Marshal concerned, if you will be pleased to appoint an informal committee of this House to advise you, I think that would go a long way to meet the wishes of the Opposition, and that, the proposals of the Committee be brought before the House for ratification."

"Secondly," the Premier added, "as the Hon. Members opposite have taken some exception—it may be against the principle of the appointment—to the present Marshal I venture to suggest, if it does not mean any great inconvenience to you, that pending the appointment of an incumbent you may be pleased to dispense with his services." (Opposition cheers).

LET US SOLVE IT QUIETLY

Proceeding, Sir Sikandar said, without being presumptuous may I make the suggestion very respectfully to my hon'ble friend, the leader of the Opposition, that if in future any such matters where there is a likelihood of a grave misunderstanding arose, that they might first try to remove it in the Chamber privately. I may request him to make representation to the Speaker and to me privately so that we can meet quietly to see whether that matter is possible of a solution. A great deal of sensation has been created in the public and Press unnecessarily on the present occasion and I would request you to make this position clear so that there is no bickering of heart on any side of the House." (Cheers).

NOTHING PERSONAL

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition, said, "The step we took day before yesterday was only to show our resentment from the constitutional view-point because we felt it was an encroachment on the rights of the House and that was why we were compelled to take the course we did. I can assure you, Sir, that we have nothing personal and we thought it better to bring this question to your notice, as the custodian of the rights of the House. As for the Premier's suggestion on behalf of the Opposition I can assure him and the House that I am prepared to meet you and the leader of the House to settle privately any such grave matters in which there was misunderstanding." (Applause)

SPEAKER AGREES TO PROPOSAL.

Diwan Chamanlal wanted to know in view of the suggestion made by the Premier whether the Speaker would dispense with the services of the present Marshal forthwith.

The Premier explained "My suggestion did not mean forthwith. The Speaker may be pleased to dispense with his services as early as possible without inconvenience to himself."

The Speaker agreed to the proposal of the appointment of a committee of the House for determining the functions of the Marshal and promised to dispense with the services of the present Marshal as soon as possible.

The House thereafter passed to the consideration of demands for grants under the head "General Administration."

SPEAKER'S STATEMENT

SIMLA, July 1.

Opposition members were in their seats when the Punjab Assembly met this morning. Diwan Chamanlal entered the House later. Before questions were taken up the Speaker, Sir Chaudri Shahabud-Din said he had received a letter from the leader of the Opposition, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. In order to deal with that statement he would have to consult certain volumes on proceedings and certain books on the constitution. Therefore he would deal with that statement later.

He understood that there was some resentment against the appointment of a police officer as Marshal and he promised that the post would be filled by a retired military officer as soon as one was available. As to the duties of the Marshal he said that neither the Government nor he had considered that question but he presumed that they would be the same as those of the Marshal in the Central Assembly and if those duties were considered to require modifications such modifications would be made by the House.—A.P.

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